

Pucksters Debut Tonight

For details, see page 11

it'll be a
hot night:
a plumber's queen

M^cGILL DAILY

Vol. 52 — No. 46

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1962

3 cents

and the
winter stadium is
now heated

Asia Week Programs Many Varied Activities

The forthcoming Asia Week will be highlighted with a speech given by His Excellency, C. S. Jha, High Commissioner for India in Canada.

Jha will speak in Moyses Hall on Monday, November 26 at 8 pm. His topic, "Asian Countries and the United Nations" will provide the audience with an insight into the attitudes and tendencies of the Asian countries under various political pressures.

In addition, a whirlwind of activities and programs have been planned, designed to acquaint the students of McGill with the cultures, traditions, and social practices of the Far East. For events which require them, tickets will be available at the Union Box Office.

Asia Week will be formally opened on Monday, November 26 at 2 pm in the Union by Dr. F. Cyril James. A Pakistani dinner is planned for Monday evening, followed by Mr. Jha's speech.

Tuesday

Tuesday will be highlighted by the Asia Week Variety Show, which will portray to the audience in lyric, dance, and dress the colourful, panoramic heritage of the Far East. The show will take place in Moyses Hall at 8 pm; admission price is one dollar.

On Wednesday, November 28, Asia Week will sponsor a double feature program consisting of a Fashion Show and an Oriental film. The Fashion Show, starting at 7:30 pm in the PSCA, will feature many lovely Asian maidens, modelling their national costumes. Included in the dresses to be shown are the Chinese cheongsam, Pakistani and Indian saris, Japanese geisha dress and some traditional costumes from Israel.

Film

Following the Fashion Show, the Japanese film, "Ugetsu", winner of many awards at various international film festivals, will be shown.

Thursday's programming includes the appearance of Fawzia Amir, the Sahara Club belly dancer, who will be the guest of honour at the Arabian Supper in the Union Cafeteria at 6:30 pm.

On a more serious vein, a panel discussion on "Communism and the Asian Countries" will be held Thursday evening at 7:30 in Redpath Hall. The panelists will be Professor W. Smith, Director of

Islamic Studies; Professor Moore, Director of the School of Social Work; Dr. Michael Brecher, Professor of Economics and Political Science; Professor Keyfitz, Visiting Professor of Political Science; and Maulana Akberabadi, Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Studies at Aligarh University, India.

(Continued on page 2)

Attention All Candidates in Forthcoming Election

The following candidates or representatives of their committees must see Bill Hersh, Managing Editor, at the Daily Office in the Union basement between 1 and 2 pm today. Bill Lénihan, Pat Wilson, Peter Seybold, Gordon Peters, Lenny Flanz, Vivienne Kattan, Janet Casey, Vivian Saginur, and Susan Edmonds. If the meeting is not kept, the foregoing candidates may not have their pensketches or photos published.

Plumbers Crown Queen At Tonight's Informal

Tonight in the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium the Engineers will elect their 1962 Queen from the five candidates selected by the Social Committee of the Engineering Undergraduate Society. Crowning the Queen of the Annual EUS Fall Informal will be Earl Grant, TV, recording, and night club star, who will also be part of the featured entertainment of the evening.

The five candidates are Marilyn Evans, Bev Osborn, Mary Proctor, Ann Wilson, and Pat Wilson. The girls have been busy the last week taking part in radio and TV shows, parading in multi-coloured sports cars around campus, and selling tickets for the gala up-coming dance. (Word has it that two of the girls made such a hit in Kingston last weekend that a large number of the Queen's Engineers will make their appearance tonight.)

On Wednesday, the girls appeared on Mike Stevens' After-

noon show originating from WCAX-TV, Burlington, Vt. They have also appeared on his nightly CJAD radio show.



EARL GRANT

Yesterday, the five Princesses were presented to the entire Engineering Faculty at the an-

winners, was declared unanimous by Myer "Butch" Shimelman, last night's moderator.

In defining the terms of the resolution, the affirmative successfully showed that there was a God, and since God did things affirmatively, he was obviously on the side of Cornell. "He stands with us," said Berkeley, "He told us."

Hand Me The Scotch

Nick Russell, speaking first for the negative, quoted Stephen Leacock as saying that "British is for writing, American for speaking, and Scotch for sermons — so hand me the Scotch." He continued that

he and his colleague had their own revelation — in a tavern, not under a dashboard as did the opposing team. "And if Joan of Arc, Joseph Smith, and J.C. — late of Israel had God on their side... well, look what happened to them."

Brandes' Bust

Jack Brandes, the second speaker for the negative, rising to deliver his discussion, addressed his bearded companion as "my good colleague from Schweppes" and then discussed "the oldest profession" which, it was later learned, was definitely not debating. From there, he proceeded to tell of the "edifice complex of the Jewish and Christian peoples" and of "Fuller bust salesmen".

With the completion of Brandes' speech, the two teams were allowed five minutes for their rebuttals. Russell began for the negative, and stated that the only way to get ahead (a head) was to go to the Treasure Van.

He also attempted to show that the opposing debaters from Ithaca had irregular parents, since, when Odysseus returned to his isle of Ithaca, he found that his father was a slave and his mother a hog. This, however, was false, and the Cornell team disregarded the insinuation.

Vote For God

Cornell's rebuttal was delivered by Nathan who proceeded to sum up the arguments presented during the course of the debate and concluded with the exhortation "A vote for the affirmative is a vote for God."

The debate ended and the house vote declared Cornell the winner. Questions from the floor followed, including a prolonged discussion of the legalities of McGill's methods, but nothing was resolved, and the crowd dissolved.

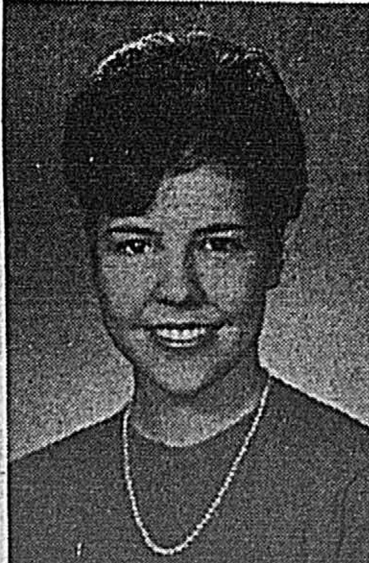
(Continued on page 2)



BEV



MARILYN



PAT



MARY



ANN

BYLINE C.U.P.

Excerpts From Canadian University Press
by
EVE COUPLAND

Tuesday's general meeting of the Students' Society will deal with several problems facing our SEC at this time, the main one being that of a necessity for an increase in Students' Society fees. The students' councils across the country are also having meetings and discussing problems...

THE VARSITY (TORONTO)

The York University Students' Council is discussing the establishment of a student court to discipline students in non-academic matters. A second suggestion that they are considering is the establishment of a University Court consisting of three students, a member of the senate, and several members of the faculty. The Varsity supports the latter decision; they feel that the actions of students affect more than the student body. They feel that student misbehaviour reacts upon the whole University, the faculty and the administration, and so representatives of all these should participate in any disciplinary decision. The Varsity also suggests that students, if they are truly mature individuals, would wish to draw on the wisdom and experience of the senior members of the University community.

THE LANCE (WINDSOR)

At the University of Windsor, there is an actual barrier between the SAC (Students' Administrative Council) and the various campus clubs. The event which brought the problem to the forefront, was the failure of the first club week. Out of approximately thirty clubs on campus only four erected booths. Among many of the clubs on campus, a genuine animosity exists towards the SAC. When asked why, the SAC President said that he felt that it was because this year's Council was making an effort to bring all the clubs into closer cooperation with the SAC and some of the clubs resented it. Efforts are being made to break down the barrier between the SAC and the students, for example, at the last SAC meeting a motion was passed to make all SAC meetings open to the student body with private sessions being held only to discuss specific issues...

THE GAUNTLET (CALGARY)

Graduate students do not want to participate in Students' Union activities at the University of Alberta. A representative of the Graduate Students' Association opposed a motion proposed by the Students' Council that all Master's students be charged a compulsory fee to the Students' Union. The Council's motion presented the results of a survey of students' unions in the United States and Canada, which showed that in most cases grad students are expected to share the cost of the privileges they enjoy, but because they tend to be less active than undergraduates in extra-curricular activities, the fees should be less. The Graduates' Representatives stated that the report survey was "sifted" by the Council to prove their own point. He said the whole proposal was quite undemocratic: "A big group trying to force its will on a small group." The Graduates' Representative added that if the motion was passed by the Committee for the approval of the Senate, the graduates would be prepared to withdraw from all campus activities...

THE ATHENAEUM (WOLFVILLE, N.S.)

"How far should politics be allowed to influence Student Government?" Too much influence means a complex system in which the successful party in the model parliament and the Students' Council vie for supremacy. No interest in such events results in the failure of model parliament. At Acadia resolutions passed at the last mock parliament have been introduced to the Students' Council. Under its sponsorship committees have been set up to investigate the feasibility of the suggested projects. If this is to become a standard practice some thought should be given to the far-reaching effects of the change. In the hands of campus political parties, it may become an armory. Campaign promises of the parliamentary elections which carry the same weight as those of the Students' Council Presidential election... Regionally, in recent years, one University had its political parties disbanded because of interference in the student regime...

So each student government fights new battles, institutes new ideas, and holds new meetings. Some have faculty members on the council, the motions of others are subject to ratification by the senate, others have faculty advisors, and we are autonomous. Yet whatever the system, they work for students, and whoever guides them, they train leaders...

Asia Week...

(Continued from page 1)

On Friday, November 30, at 8 pm, the McGill Union will house a Games Night. Enjoyable eastern gambling games will be played, the profits of which will be donated to Combined Charities. In addition, Eastern snacks (Chinese, Indian, Pakistani, Arabian) will be served in the Union Grill Room. The games can be easily played and the program will certainly be enjoyed by one and all.

Asia Week will come to a close Saturday night, December 1, with a Dance to be held in the Union Ballroom at 8:30 pm.

In addition to these programs, an Exhibition will be held in the Walter M. Stewart Room of the Union throughout Asia Week. Exhibits will include paintings, handicrafts, textile products, jewelry, brass and wooden ware, pottery, embroidery, stamps and furniture.

Plumbers...

(Continued from page 1)

aspirins will be available at the dance. Music will begin at 9 pm and continue until 3 am. A highlight will be Earl Grant, who will take time from his show at El Morocco to appear at the Informal.

Duties

Her Majesty will begin her duties by presenting a gift to Mike Stevens on his Hi-Fi Club Show Saturday night at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. In the coming year she will be the official sweetheart at all Engineering functions. EUS president Art Dufays promises the future Queen an early retirement with full pension benefits.

Tickets for the dance are available today at noon in the lobbies of the Engineering Buildings and the PSC, and tonight at the door.

Christianity In Disorder Through Anti-Semitism

by MARSHA STERN

"Anti-Semitism is a systemic disorder of the Christian world, and is very prominent in any intellectual activity," stated Charles Angoff, well-known author, editor, and Professor at New York University in an address on "Anti-Semitism in American Literature" at Hillel House yesterday.

Anti-Semitism is as old as Christianity, and is deeply ingrained, in the New Testament and in the Christian fathers, he said. St. Gregory said of the Jews, "They are adversaries of God, show contempt for the law, are slanderers, and haters of righteousness," and St. John, he pointed out considered the synagogue worse than a brothel, a temple of demons devoted to an idolatrous cult. This attitude has seeped into the feelings and emotions of all Christian people, Angoff continued, and the tradition of Jews as Christ-killers and whoremongers was supported by Pope Pius V.

English

The English always depicted the Jews as devils, he stated. Chaucer used the image of a "Christ-killer" in the Prioress' tale, which intensified the atmosphere of anti-Semitism. Shakespeare pictured Shylock as a no-good usurer, and in contrast he showed Jessica as very sympathetic with the Christians. He was ignorant when it came to Jews, Angoff maintained, but is not to be blamed, because he

was just following the climate of opinion that had existed for centuries.

Prof. Angoff then analysed the more recent authors. T.S. Eliot wrote fine poems of Anglican theologies, he said, but in "Gerontion", Eliot says the Jews are vultures staring at grapes. He was stupid, Angoff claimed, because he couldn't rid himself of his biased opinions.

Angoff then pointed out that the stream of anti-Semitism is still flowing, but it is slowly getting thinner.

"The light is now beginning to be visible. We should give those people who show this intelligence an extra push in this right direction."

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1962

John Turner Invites University Liberals To Nation's Capital

On Wednesday November 21 the Liberal Clubs of McGill and Sir George Williams Universities converged on Ottawa at the invitation of John Turner, MP for St. Lawrence-St. George.

A luncheon was served in the Parliamentary Restaurant where students were addressed by Alan McNaughton, MP for Mount Royal, C.M. "Bud" Drury, MP for St. Antoine-Westmount, Hon. Paul Martin, MP for Essex East, Hon. Jack Pickersgill, MP for Bonaville-Twillington, James Walker, MP for York Centre, and host John Turner, MP.

The student delegation then attended a sitting of the House of Commons during the question period. At its completion, the group met with Liberal Party Leader, the Hon. Lester B. Pearson in the Opposition Caucus Room.

The delegation's leaders, Gary Handelsman and Paul Labbe, Presidents of the Sir George and McGill Liberal Clubs respectively, read a student brief to Mr. Pearson. A discussion based on the recommendations of the brief followed.



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Students interested in both permanent and summer employment in mineral exploration with a sister company, CREST EXPLORATION LIMITED, will also be interviewed for work in connection with the development of iron ore deposits in the Yukon.

MINING ENGINEERING
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'Synthesis' Blamed For NDP Losses

Red Wing Constitution Is Passed; Women's Union Announces Slate

by CAROLYN SEGAL
Women's Editor

"The synthesis of vague idealism and personal motives... the myth of free enterprise" were two reasons for the New Democratic Party's present lack of success cited by André L'Heureux, Associate Federal Secretary of the NDP, at a meeting of the McGill New Democrats yesterday noon.

Throughout his address L'Heureux stressed that "the time is near when we will no longer be able to lie to ourselves." He stated that politicians put through legislation, but that "they are not aware of the consequences."

It is his belief that "free enterprise ceased to exist after the 18th century if it existed even then."

Defining the NDP's position between the extreme left and center, L'Heureux called his party "socialist to the extent that it rejects the doctrine of big business." He claimed that the New Democratic Party stands for "human rights and dignity rather than mere pursuit of wealth."

L'Heureux, who is a former secretary of NFCUS, suggested that a NDP government would "expand to take under direct control utilities, resources, large companies important to the nation as a whole, credit organizations like banks," and would "break up monopolies."

This he termed "economic democracy."

During a question period which followed, L'Heureux said that he hoped to see "a team of spokesmen for the party" created in the near future. He feels that New Democratic philosophy "is not completely analyzed," and that they are under a disadvantage at elections as a result.

He concluded: "The NDP is the place for any citizen who does not start by depending on the established prejudices, myths, and superstitions."

The new and radically amended Red Wing Constitution was formally accepted by the women students of McGill yesterday at the first of two Open Meetings held annually by the Women's Union. President of the Red Wing Society, Carole Turkenik, outlined the new Constitution, noting that the most significant amendment was the changing of the selection procedure for new Red Wings from a system of election to one of appointments.

Student and faculty leaders will henceforth be called upon to submit to the executive of the Red Wing Society names and qualifications of possible candidates. The executive will then draw up a slate adding any additional names they feel deserve nomination, a

maximum of three suggestions from each member.

Selection Committee

A committee, consisting of the executive of the Red Wing Society, the president of the Women's Union, the president of the WAA, the president of the RVC House Council, and the assistant warden of RVC, will then consider the submitted names and select the required number of most qualified candidates. The candidates will then be interviewed by the committee. Final step in the procedure will be the submitting of the list of candidates to the Society for consideration.

Also changed was the maximum membership in the Society from 27 to 30. Three categories from which prospective candidates will be chosen were also set down in the Constitution. Category one consists of a maximum of three women in their second year in any undergraduate faculty or school; category two, of women in their third year in any undergraduate faculty or school, category three, of women in their fourth or fifth year in any undergraduate faculty or school or in any year in any graduate faculty or school. The most significant result of this move will be that for the first time women in graduate faculties will be able to be considered for membership in the Society.

The ultimate result of the new appointment procedure will be the shifting of emphasis from a po-

popularity contest to a capability contest commented Women's Union President Roz Saginur, and it is expected that this will result in a far superior type of Red Wing. This expectation is well borne out by the fact that the average percentage of the new crop of Red Wings is 73.5%, (and not 72.3% as erroneously printed yesterday).

Turkenik then announced the new Red Wing appointees. Fifteen new additions have been made this year bringing up the total to 28 members. No second year students are in the group. They are as follows: Joy Fenston, Susan Fromm, Ingrid Hall, Minna Joseph, Noreen Koyama, Marjolaine Lamer, Vicky McLane, Janice Oliver, Sherrill Owen, Heidi Rumscheidt, Naomi Singerman, Catherine Smith, Judy Van Vliet, Lynn Walker, Pat Wilson.

Election Slate

Nominations for next week's Women's Union election were announced by Vice-President and Chief Electoral Officer Claudia Hulme. Twenty-one girls are competing for four positions on the Women's Union executive. Margaret Singleton, Rae Mandelkern, Vivienne Kathan, and Janet Casey have been nominated as first year members-at-large, while Jane Wilson, Brenda Berry, Jane McKay and Marilyn Atkins are running for resident member-at-large. Candidates for vice-president have been

(Continued on page 9)

PREVIEWS

Today

POLISH STUDENTS: "Bal Akademicki", Union Ballroom, 8:30 pm. Everyone welcome. Price: \$2.00; Students \$1.50.

MCGILL MINING AND METALLURGICAL SOCIETY: Movie — "Mining for Nickel". 1 pm, Room 108, PSC.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: Hypnotism: an address and demonstration by Dr. P. Rabinovitch. 15¢ admission for non-members. 1 pm, Moyses Hall.

CURLING CLUB: Montreal Caledonia, Friday, 2-5 pm.

S.C.M.: "Social and Political Work of the Church in Industry" — Rev. Eric Caulfield. Chinese supper, 6:30, 80¢; discussion 7:30. Everyone welcome. S.C.M. House, 3625 Oxenden.

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY: "Singing in the Rain" (USA 1952), 4, 6:30, 9 pm. PSCA.

OLD MCGILL '63: Grad photos:

Law, Nursing, Education and P&OT, A-G today and tomorrow at Coronet Studios. Bring back proofs as soon as possible.

RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB: Shooting cancelled due to E.U.S. Dance.

FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY: An evening of folk songs — featuring student and professional artists. Students 50¢, Public \$1.00.

HILLEL: J. Polak, of Sir George Williams University, will address students on "Portrait of Judaism", 1 pm, Hillel.

Sunday

MCGILL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Moody science film "Windows of the Soul." Sunday, 9 pm, Walter M. Stewart Room.

German Lecture

Dr. Albert Bettex, Guest Professor at the University of Toronto, will give a lecture under the auspices of the Department of German on "Hermann Hesse", the well-known German author, and winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1946, who died a few months ago.

Dr. Bettex (Switzerland) is a well-known writer and professor. The lecture will take place at 5 pm today in Room 304 of Peterson Hall, and will be delivered in German. The public is invited.

International Students' Association

Asia Week — November 26 to December 1

Monday, November 26

2:45 p.m., McGill Union:

6:30 p.m., Union Cafeteria:

8:00 p.m., Moyses Hall:

Opening of the Exhibition by Principal F. Cyril James.

Pakistani Dinner

His Excellency Mr. C. S. Jha, High Commissioner for India in Canada will speak on "Asian Countries and the United Nations."

Tuesday, November 27

6:30 p.m., Union Cafeteria:

8:30 p.m., Moyses Hall:

Palestinian Dinner.

Variety Show — A colorful and interesting evening of dances, songs, etc. from Arabia, China, India, Israel, Japan, Malaya, & Pakistan.

Wednesday, November 28

6:30 p.m., Union Cafeteria:

7:30 p.m., PSCA:

Indian Dinner.

Fashion Show — Models from the Asian Countries will present their national dress.

Film Show — Ugetsu, a well-known Japanese film.

Thursday, November 29

6:30 p.m., Union Cafeteria:

7:30 p.m., Redpath Hall:

Arabian Dinner.

"Communism and Asian Countries". A panel discussion with Professors Smith, Moore, Brecher, Keyfitz & Maulana Akberabadi. MC — J. Citrin.

Friday, November 30

6:30 p.m., Union Cafeteria:

8:00 p.m., McGill Union:

Chinese Dinner.

Games Night — Simple indoor games which can be easily played by all.

Saturday, December 1

6:30 p.m., Union Cafeteria:

8:30 p.m., Union Ballroom:

Japanese Dinner.

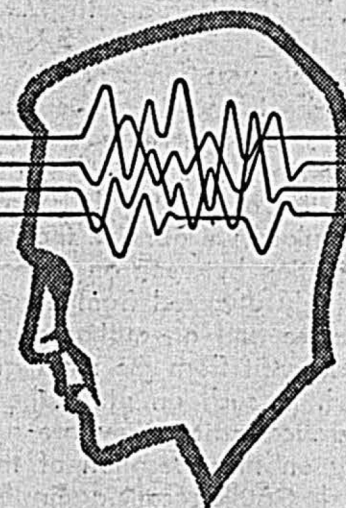
Dance.

Monday Thru Friday

11:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., Union Lounge

Exhibition—Walter M. Stewart Rm.

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE
The Loosely news desk over/Sat performing histrionics/For Marsha, Sue and Wanda./Who can't do her economics./The hovercraft's still flying/With Sheila, Jake aboard./And Linda did the Previews/While Doug on rewrites scored./Annie ate chop suey/While Marlee lent her grace/To make up for the ugliness./In Prinsky's horrid face./N and Snobo counted wrong/As sportsmen always do./And Joy and Blau spread happiness/Among the debauched crew./The Chief blew in, the Chief blew out/Screeching all the while./Till Bonnie cuddled up to him/And murmured, "Chiefie, smile./Now only I am working./Sleeps now the screaming horde/That revels in the office/Where the Toilet Bowl is stored."

NOVEMBER 23, 1962

Après de Gaulle

The results of the recent elections in France will give cause for concern to those interested in the survival of constitutional democracy. It is true that in the short run the "victory" of President de Gaulle's Union de la Nouvelle République will lead to greater stability than was expected by most observers prior to the election. Contrary to popular belief, however, the superficial "stability" of a Bonapartist regime is neither an acceptable alternative to liberal democracy nor a "barrier against communism".

The truth is that under de Gaulle's benevolently authoritarian rule the theory and practice of democracy have atrophied in France, and the price is simply too high to pay even for the undeniable benefits which the General has brought to his country. The recent acceptance of his outrageous constitutional demands, amounting in effect to a dictatorship, by the usual overwhelming majority was a sure sign of trouble ahead. Another and perhaps more serious indication, if one is needed, was furnished by the results of Sunday's election.

The most noticeable result was the defeat of the four major parties dedicated to the parliamentary system, the Independents, Socialists, Radicals and the MRP. Their total share of the popular vote fell alarmingly from 58.7 to 42.55 percent. This was compensated, if that is the word, by an increase in the UNR vote from 17.5 to 31.9 percent and a smaller increase in Communist strength to 21.78 percent. This indicates that France's historic political parties are losing their hold on popular opinion. In their place we observe the beginnings of the fatal polarization between an authoritarian government increasingly divorced from meaningful contact with the masses and an authoritarian communist party waiting to profit from the situation. The communists can flourish in such an atmosphere because, unlike the democratic parties, they are not dependent for their vitality on the operation of the parliamentary system. Thus de Gaulle recalls again the epitaph of so many of France's rulers: après moi, le déluge.

No one doubts the sincerity of de Gaulle's aims or the reality of the benefits he has brought to the country: economic progress, the end of the Algerian war, friendly relations with Germany and with most of the former African colonies. It is easy in retrospect to laugh at the more ludicrous aspects of parliamentary instability under the fourth republic. Yet the instability is still there, only the cracks have been papered over, a deception that will not outlast the life of a man now seventy-two years old. Perhaps only de Gaulle could have solved the Algerian problem. The question is now who can solve the problem created by his total misunderstanding of democratic politics. Few doubt that his UNR is united only by loyalty to him and will disintegrate on his disappearance. If the habit of government by discussion is broken the beneficiaries will be more sinister men than de Gaulle or his present allies.

History can offer few more tragic spectacles than this man, and this nation, of true greatness, heading unconsciously for disaster. It may be too late for de Gaulle to recoup the deficiencies of his education at the St. Cyr Academy. It is not, we hope, too late for France.

College Unions Here And There

McGill Unique

The Conference of Region II of the Association of College Unions took place at Columbia University, New York, from October 26 to 27. As delegates McGill sent Rosalind Saginur, Peter King, Brian Williamson and Myron Galloway.

The confere had as its topic the role of the Union. Generally the attempt of the committee was to introduce the unions to the idea that Unions were more than merely social or recreational places, but that the Unions should sponsor co-curricular events, and teach the students how to use their leisure hours.

By the first was meant the question of how can the student be encouraged to continue to learn about his subject, outside the class room. Columbia University has a series of lectures on the "Great Books", whereby Professors come and discuss great literary masterpieces. Since many of the books are being taken in the various courses, there is a practical reason for the students to attend. In this way, the student is encouraged not only to come and acquire some extra knowledge, but also meets the professors, which helps the student faculty relationship.

Social Welfare

The education for use of one's leisure time, was Columbia's Citizenship program. This is a program whereby students are encouraged to participate in social welfare programs. This is all sponsored by the Citizenship program, and would be classified as a student government committee, except that student government has been abolished. (They and other colleges in similar positions are directly under the dean of men). The Citizenship program, which costs around \$5,000 per annum (mostly in advertising) seems to work well in some fields, but poorly in others (such as investigation of slum districts).

The feeling of the McGill delegation on this Citizenship Program was that it is essentially a very good idea except that: 1) students are able to make a more valuable contribution to their community than washing floors — for instance, it thought

that it would be more profitable to raise money for such a program and employ needy persons to do the work; 2) that in McGill far more valuable political experience was obtained by working for a University chapter of a political party (or even by working individually on a political candidate's campaign) and by sponsoring and participating in politically-oriented events (such as Model Parliament and the sponsoring of speeches by political leaders) than by working as a joe-boy in some attorney general's office, and thirdly, it was felt that many of the more valuable facets of the program, such as a volunteer hospital service, are already found in McGill, although under various auspices. However, we were at the same time all impressed by the thought of expanding some of these service programs and also of having our various organizations — such as the Debating Union, Choral Society and Players' Club — assume a theme of public service by organizing a program for patients in a hospital, for example, at least once a year.

The question of faculty participation came up and it was felt that faculty should be encouraged to lead in many of the intellectual activities. Thus faculty could lead discussion groups in say, MCWA.

The conference itself was divided into four workshops:

- 1) Transition from the Student Center to the College Union.
- 2) The Co-curricular emphasis in the College Union.
- 3) A Case Study (see enclosed copy).
- 4) Choice: — A lecture-discussion on publicity*
— Attracting Personnel to the Union staff*
— Programming for commuters*
— The problems of the Small Union

(* the former 3 were attended).

Although the outlines seem impressive and certain good ideas for programs arise from the conference, the discussion groups generally proved quite disappointing as they usually degenerated to the "well at home we do this" form.

Varying Purposes

In other words, a big problem was the varying purposes and structures of student organizations at the different colleges. In McGill's case, someone suggested that with the New Union, the Union Board may in future assume more of a programming body since talks and programs could be carried out in the Union's own assembly hall or various meeting rooms rather than Redpath, but this remains to be seen.

Despite the above criticisms, the conference certainly gave the delegates a very clear insight into the unique situation that exists here at McGill, and we have enclosed a schematic illustration of the difference between us and one of the typical set ups — New York City College.

This has above all made us aware of our tremendous responsibilities to the students at McGill and trust which is reposing on us (with our budget, for example). In no other university present did any students have the degree of autonomy or the means wherewith they could act as McGill does.

In summation, then, though we would hesitate to say that we learned anything really new from the conference, we did pick up several new and worthwhile ideas, come into contact with some 20 university delegations, each with a somewhat different Union structure, and, above all, become aware of our own position.

BORIS P. KING
ROSALIND SAGINUR

Letters To The Editor

Graduate Resents Terrace Plan

Dear Sir:

"Hall Alma Mater, hail McGill, Thy praises we sing." And what praise do we, her old grads, sing most highly? What remains forever etched in our memory? It is McGill's scenic campus lined with magnificent trees, like the waving of proud flags. It is the tradition of beauty that has captured the hearts of generations of graduates.

We may forget our grades, school triumphs and defeats may fade with the passing years, but we still recall the joy and pride we felt when walking down our tree-lined campus to the Roddick Gates on Sherbrooke Street.

And above all, we remember the Arts Building, opening upon a world of verdant grass, bird-song, and the fragrant closeness of nature. We used to sit on the grass and chat, gazing at patches of blue sky through the foliage of those marvelous trees. Such beauty cannot be bought. Only the loving hand of time can

create such trees and landscaping.

And now, must all this be sacrificed in the abused name of progress — to build a stone terrace — a cold, concrete caricature of a garden — an asphalt horror? Why is it we never appreciate what we hold in our hand?

We urge the administration — let the trees and grass on the campus flourish to delight the hearts of future generations as they have in the past. They will keep the memory of "Old McGill" forever green.

M. Adilman,
B.A. '45

Questions Standards Of Honour Society

Dear Sir:

To all engineers in McGill, the Phi Epsilon Alpha Society is known as honour society and is duly respected. Only engineers with good academic standing will be invited as her members.

But as a matter of fact (for it

may be stated otherwise in her constitution) her members are not necessarily the best engineers in the campus. Much more engineers with an above average every year are being kept out because they have not attained a "good" average in one particular year to be eligible for membership. At the same time, some of her members passed their year only with supplementals. Under her constitution, the latter group will remain as members.

Her Vice President told me once: "Once you are a member of the Society, you are a member for ever." So it is a fact that as long as her member passes the year with supplementals or not, he remains to be a member. I hope, however, that a repeater would not be called a member of Phi Epsilon Alpha Society.

It is surprise to know that such a scholastic society will keep conditional promoted students (and even repeaters) as members while keeping out students having moderate or good average yearly as members.

S. W. Law.

OVERSEAS

The Canadian University Service Overseas, this country's equivalent of the Peace Corps, was founded in June of 1961 in order to coordinate, develop, and promote opportunities for overseas service by Canadian graduates.

Unlike its American counterpart, however, CUSO is not a government agency (although it works closely with several government Departments). An affiliate of the Canadian Universities Foundation, CUSO's administrative costs are absorbed by this organization.

All other costs, including salaries, allowances, transportation, and fringe benefits for those trainees overseas, are paid for by the contracting overseas government or by such agencies as the African-American Institute, the International Voluntary Service, and Medico.

CUSO is open to university graduates of both sexes that are normally residents of Canada but must be in good physical and mental condition and must be

prepared to undergo an extensive medical examination.

HOW TO APPLY

All applicants should secure two copies of the application blank from the local CUSO Committee at 3625 Oxenden Avenue, and return these, along with personal and medical references and a transcript to the Committee by next January 1. In addition, the candidates will be interviewed at around the middle of January.

The fact that the trainees' expenses are paid by the participating governments has severely limited the number of trainees sent overseas. If CUSO could be able to finance the transportation of the trainees it would be able to send over 200 graduates instead of the 75 sent this year.

For this reason CUSO is trying to raise funds both on the national and on the local scene. The Students' Executive Council has voted to allocate ten per cent of the funds collected by the Combined Charities Drive and to provide a matching grant from its own revenues. CUSO ho-

pes that this will encourage local business and industry to contribute to the project. It costs approximately \$1,200 to finance return transportation and medical insurance for one person.

The greatest demand is in the field of teaching at the secondary school level. Mathematics and science teachers are especially wanted, as well as French-speaking teachers in all subjects. There are also positions for doctors and nurses through Medico.

LOCAL COMMITTEE

The local committee for CUSO was formed less than a year ago. Its Executive Committee consists of four people representing the World University Service, the National Federation of Canadian University Students, the Students' Christian Movement, and the Students' Executive Council.

There is also an Advisory Committee consisting of members of the University Staff; and a Selection Committee, made up of the Chairman of the Executive, another student preferably with experience in overseas service, the President and Secretary-Trea-

surer of the Students' Society, and two members of the Advisory Board, screen and recommend candidates for service.

After candidates have been recommended by the local Selection Committee, a national committee makes a final screening. The dossiers of the candidates are then sent to the government or agency that has requested them. It is here that the final decision as to whether a trainee is accepted is made. "This is why it takes so long for an application to be processed," Lawrence Rogers, Local CUSO Chairman, said.

"What CUSO is looking for," he went on, "are students who are quite positive in their wish to spend two or three years of their lives in service overseas and are quite literally prepared to wait for this opportunity. You have to discard the usual expectations and procedures of job hunting in North America. However, those who are prepared to wait do get there eventually."

NOEL ROY

CUSO (Canadian University Service Overseas) is an organization which arranges jobs in underdeveloped countries for college graduates. The author, a former McGill student, is teaching at the Ansar-Ud-Deen Teacher Training College in Otta, Nigeria. She writes this week about the Nigerian School System.

The Ansar-Ud-Deen Society has two schools in Otta besides this college: a Primary School and a Secondary Modern School where some of our students go for practice teaching.

The college compound is very well kept, with the paths swept and the grass cut. There are two dormitory blocks for the boys and one for the girls, several staff houses, dining halls, offices, classrooms, and a mosque which they are in the process of building.

Since this is a Moslem college, prayers are held five times a day, starting before dawn at six o'clock. Students breakfast at 7:30, then assemble with the staff for prayers in the dining hall. Then lessons begin, eight periods of 35 minutes each with

TRAINEE REPORTS

a ten-minute break after the third and a half-hour break at noon.

AFTERNOON SIESTA

Class work ends at 1:40 and the Moslems go to Suhuri prayer in the Mosque before lunch. They have a long afternoon siesta till about four o'clock when the Moslems attend Asri prayer; then follows farm work or private study and sports. After Magrib prayers at seven, the students have supper, then the fifth and last prayer. The lights-out bell goes at 10:30. I should add that many of the students are Christian and hold their own morning and evening services in a classroom.

Saturdays are "outing days", boys being free to leave the compound one week, girls the next. Sunday is a day of rest, and the Christians may attend the church of their choice — there are several in the town.

The present educational system in Western Nigeria is based on the British system. Children go to Primary School at the age of six; this is free. After seven years, they should go, ideally to Secondary School, but unfortunately there are not enough places for all those who want to go, and those who gain places often find that they cannot afford the fees.

The course has now been changed so that all future students will spend three years and finish with Grade II. In subject-matter, Grade II is about equivalent to Grade Eleven in Quebec High School, but it includes much theory and practice in teaching.

The Nigerian school year starts January, so that I came here at the beginning of the third, and last, term of the year. It is also the last term for the fourth year students, who take their

final exams for the Grade II Teaching Certificate in a few weeks.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

However, I feel that is rather bad luck that the fourth year students should have me to teach them English language and Geography at such a crucial point in their careers, when I myself have had no real teaching experience, and no training apart from the month at MacDonald.

I had always imagined that the hardest part of teaching would be maintaining order. However, we find that the people we teach are very slow to get ready or settle down at the beginning of a lesson. But this is well compensated for by their friendliness and good humour, and eagerness to learn — perhaps the main contrast with a Canadian school.

My worst trouble is my student's English. Some of them are outstandingly good, though their phraseology is often biblical and their sentiments quaintly Victorian. But others — it makes me shudder to think that they actually TEACH the language to innocent little children in Primary School.

Perhaps it would be better if we "ex-patriates" taught the kindergarten, taught at the grassroots, as it were, so that they would learn correct English from the very beginning, instead of getting their ears attuned to a West African English.

I am very grateful to C.U.S.O. for giving me this opportunity of living in a country which I might otherwise never have visited, of knowing people whom I would otherwise never have known, and of observing and understanding many things, not only in Nigeria but also, in retrospect, in the mid-latitudes I have come from, that would have remained outside my realization had I not come here.

PETRONELLA CLARK

While glancing through *Daily Annals* I happened to stumble across an article printed in a 1959 issue entitled "Gentlemen, the Ladies". I need only reproduce the first sentence to indicate the general theme of this outburst of male ego. "Girls at university are cute, decorative and make life worth living, but for their own sakes they should go home."

This attitude, however ridiculous it may seem to us females, is not uncommon among many males attending this university. The fact that it is an outdated, immature and selfish notion is of no concern to them. Members of the opposite sex have let their ego get so inflated as to actually believe that women are put on this earth to serve them and obey their every whim.

Hard as it may seem to be-

lieve in this modern day and age, men still like to think of girls learning domestic skills and leaving the academic fields to their "superior" intellects.

PULL DOWN EGO

I say that it is about time to pull the male superego down a notch or two. Let us remind these members of the inferior sex that we are not living in the Middle Ages. The legendary Lady Guinevere has perhaps disappeared but there aren't too many Sir Lancelots around either these days.

Why then does this attitude persist among males? Some say that girls at university lose their femininity and bury themselves in stacks and stacks of books. But are boys really afraid that college girls are losing their female characteristics? Are they really?

Another objection against

campus coeds is that they do not let males study. But how interesting would studying in the library be without those sly glances at that freshette on your right? And what would happen to the legendary smoking room?

A common belief exists in the minds of many men that they should be superior. Perhaps it would be a lie to deny that many females share this idea. But let's face it, if boys feel their superiority seriously challenged by females who have continued their education beyond the eleventh grade, they are in a pretty bad state.

Most (note I say most) boys do not believe in the "Me Tarzan, You Jane" relationship. They admit that it really helps if they can communicate with their girlfriends on some level and with some degree of intelligence.

LET'S DECLARE WAR

Another reason often given by males is that girls are just going to get married anyway and therefore don't need an education. This again is a mistaken notion. This can be one of the most important reasons for going to college because it is a known fact that salaries and jobs are better with greater education.

Closely related to this is the idea that girls just waste their time at university and don't do any work. Somehow this doesn't

seem to fit in with the fact that there seem to be quite a few female upperclassmen walking around these days.

A shortage of space prevents me from further pursuing this topic but on concluding, I would like to change the statement I formerly criticized to "Men at university are cute, decorative and make life worth living, but for their own sakes they should go home."

CAROLYN SEGAL
Women's Editor



PROFESSORIAL PROFILES

J. W. Boyes

World-wide interest and research in the field of Genetics have greatly been promoted by the studies of Dr. John Wallace Boyes, Chairman of McGill's Department of Genetics.

Dr. Boyes spends at least a quarter of every year in countries other than Canada. During the past two weeks he toured France, Britain, Scotland and the Netherlands. His reasons for the trip were varied: attending a committee on human genetics in Paris, and an organizational one for the Eleventh International Genetics Congress in The Hague.

He went to the research laboratories in Utrecht (Holland) to visit his co-worker in his study

of flies, Dr. van Brink. Outside of this heavy schedule, he found time to give a series of lectures to students at the Universities of Sheffield and Glasgow on the work being done at McGill.

Professor Boyes began his travels in 1953 when he went to Italy to extend an invitation to geneticists of all countries to hold the Tenth Genetical Congress in Montreal. To promote interest in it, he attended meetings in many lands. The conference was held quite successfully in 1958.

Since then, he has been to Russia, South Africa, and around the world. Discussing foreign genetical research, he finds that the United Kingdom and the United States have the most modern equipment. Czechoslovakians have done extensive studies in the genetics of plants, while the Dutch are examining the chromosomes of various species of animals and plants.

He went to Russia in 1960 as the first delegate ever sent by the National Research Council in the exchange program with the Foreign Section of the Academy of Sciences. Their studies, he found, are confined mostly to plant and animal breeding.

A man's surroundings often reflect the person himself, and Dr. Boyes' office serves only to show the industrious life he leads. There is a complete filling cabinet of pictures and drawings he has taken or made. He uses

two desks, which have on them the most recent reports of all genetical topics; and he possesses one of the most modern microscopes available.

This research on flies will be of use in deciding on their classification, and will help in comparing evolutionary relationships. Much of the material he uses is first hand. Often, while travelling in other countries, he uses his steel-rimmed net, with an aluminum handle, to catch various species of flies, which he often breeds by himself. He prepares his own slides in many cases, and has used the facilities of some foreign laboratories.

As much time as all these activities must seem to take, Professor Boyes always gives courses at McGill, and seldom fails to lecture in other countries. He has also taught for many years in other parts of Canada.

Born in Sundridge, Ont. in 1907, he took his teacher's training in Saskatchewan. He taught elementary and high school in several small western towns until 1933, when he went to the University of Saskatchewan, where he received his B.Sc. and M.Sc. He obtained his Ph.D. in cytology and genetics at the University of Wisconsin in 1939.

During the war he was not idle, working for the "Defence Industries in Explosives and as a Research Engineer in the production of synthetic rubber. After the war, he came to McGill, was appointed Chairman, and has been here ever since. He generally gives five lectures a week the first term, but is now giving nine: one of his colleagues is absent.

When questioned about evolution and its problems, he says that even though the theory is contrary to some religious beliefs, most people agree with it. He finds the experimental approach to this problem the most logical one. Dr. Boyes is not enthusiastic about the argumentative system of education. He prefers discussions on any topic which may create controversy.

Two summers ago, Dr. Boyes and his wife went to visit Gregor Mendel's monastery in Austria. This visit was commemorated by them in a pamphlet about "an intimate report of a visit to the birthplace of the science of genetics". This shows Dr. Boyes as a man not only interested in genetics from a scientist's point of view, but from a humanitarian point of view as well. It shows him as the well rounded individual that he is, with varied interests in the science to which he has devoted his life.

BAYLA SCHECTER

The Faculty Course

The faculty course, a precedent instituted this year, is a rejection of the "cafeteria treatment" of students. Vice-Principal Fieldhouse, a man who wields no small amount of influence around McGill, refers to the phenomenon whereby a great number of college students scan the book of available courses and order "one of those and one of those and..." — a virtual free-for-all. The sad result, he relates, was embodied in the person of an American student who transferred to McGill halfway through his undergraduate years, having amassed a total of eighteen credits, which ran the gamut of "orientations of the world's religions" to "the teaching of basketball".

"Modern knowledge has become so extraordinarily specialized that there is the danger that one cannot distinguish between wood and trees". The faculty course proposes to do so.

Pandemic Study. The two-year course is a pandemic study of man's thought through the ages. It traces such diverse topics as art, literature, politics, religion, and philosophy from ancient times through the twentieth century.

The course was derived from the examples set in institutions of higher learning in the US and England. Educators there tried to restore some semblance of order to the vast range of intellectual pursuits, but Dr. Fieldhouse, though sympathetic with their desired end, was quick to take issue with their means.

For these universities instituted an all-embracing course of man's thought through the ages (a counterpart of McGill's faculty course) in the first and second years of university study. This, explained Dr. Fieldhouse, was an error, for it was too early for the student, not having had sufficient time to steep himself in the course, could hardly be expected to perceive the interrelations between, for example, history and political science and philosophy. The more advanced student, he contends, is able to do so.

Credit Students. McGill students themselves must take much credit for the actual inauguration of the course. Dr. Fieldhouse was constantly hearing the laments of engineering and commerce

students. They complained that they could never avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing noted professors and authorities in such fields as English and Political Science, subjects usually unrelated to their fields. Artsmen too, who felt that their scope of learning had become too highly specialized added to the list of complainers.

Consequently, with inspiration from McGill students and the pattern set by the American and British experiments, a committee was established with Dr. Fieldhouse at the helm to mold the course. The years 1958 through 1960 saw many ideas kicked back and forth.

Some professors felt inclined to have a series of lectures alone;

others saw the necessity of examinations as an inducement to study; and still others insisted on textbooks to supplement the lectures. In the long run, all the ideas were amalgamated. In 1960 the final drafts were drawn up, complete for the incoming freshman, who in two years, (unless he entered honors) would have to take the course.

Dr. Fieldhouse was quick to point out that the course, though experimental at present, is to be a permanent fixture. A committee, through which student opinion is channelled, might well change certain aspects of the course. In the main, however, any changes will simply be variations on a single theme.

LINDA COHEN

'NEATH THE HILL

with
robert prinsky
Newsfeatures Editor

Time marches on. It hardly seems like a week since I was advising you under this banner to go listen to a debate, and now only seven days later McGill has (I) a new Principal, (II) the Yates Trophy, and (III) heard the debate. In reverse order, I have some pearls to drop about all of them.

As I predicted, the debate was most certainly not profound, but with both sides claiming that God was "more on our side", it was downright hilarious. It was unfortunate that the house was not jammed, because the Cornell boys graciously consented to give up their precious turkey (American Thanksgiving Day was yesterday) dinner and talk turkey.

Harold Nathan, one of the men from Ithaca, was easily among the best debaters to come here in recent years. Speaking in a fine pastoral accent (from Utah) he told of his "vision". Stepping up to the pulpit, he began his address with, "Let us pray." Apparently most everyone else agreed with me as it was decided that God does indeed rest far above Cayuga's waters.

In Kingston last Saturday the Redmen showed that they had what it takes in the clutch as they pulled the Yates Trophy out from under the Queens' rug in what everyone including myself has called the most exciting finish in the history of Canadian Intercollegiate football. But what strikes me as odd is the amazing decline of spirit associated with that big win, only the ninth in McGill's long history.

Two years ago, hordes numbering some

two thousand made the trek to the Ontario hinterland to witness two successive games. We won. And last year a similar number made the trip to the playoff game in which we lost. Perhaps we are becoming a mite blasé these days for a contingent of barely five hundred accompanied the team this year. Who knows how many stayed home to watch the show on television.

The diehards that went made more noise than ever before, and the scantiness was hardly noticeable. Messrs. Skypeck, Walter, Lambert and Company performed like the champions they are and the whole team came through when it counted. Congratulations to the whole lot of them on a job well done.

After six months, the most closely guarded secret in the University is out. Dr. Harold Rocke Robertson is our new Principal. All kinds of rumors were flying around during the past few weeks when it became apparent that the news was shortly forthcoming, but it was not until the very last day that it leaked out, and then only very slightly.

It is a mark of the maturity of our country that a Canadian was selected, and of course it will doubtless set off a glow in the heart of every grad that a McGill alumnus was picked. In these respects I cannot but add my approval.

Everyone seems to be forgetting Dr. James in the furor, and I suppose it is Dr. Robertson's show at this time. Still Dr. James will have his day here before he leaves.

M^cGILL DAILY PANORAMA

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Profile On:

Jean-Louis Gagnon, Journaliste



When the ship goes down, what should the captain do?

Jean-Louis Gagnon, le journaliste extraordinaire of French Canada, provides one answer — keep going!

Gagnon, who was Editor of the explosive LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL until it ran aground financially, now teaches journalism at L'Académie Pierre on Park Avenue.

He also answers questions like "Why are Roman Catholic countries poorer than Protestant ones?" on a five-day-a-week radio program.

In other words, the restless Mr. Gagnon is still his provocative self.

And no narrow nationalist, he speaks knowledgeably of American, British and French traditions. (He's a great admirer of Bertrand Russell.)

His Background:

— He has been editor-in-chief of two big Montreal dailies, La Presse and Le Nouveau Journal;

— During the war he was Washington correspondent of the big French news agency, Agence France de Presse;

— He has interviewed people like Churchill and de Gaulle;

— An independent thinker, he was branded a communist by Duplessis;

— And, the author of two novels, he is presently ruminating about a book on the English parliamentary system, which he thinks is passing away.

A great newspaper reader, Gagnon reads Le Devoir, The Gazette, La Presse, The Star, the New York

Times, the Globe and Mail and one or two European papers every day.

He also manages to read about two books a week.

Tremendously youthful at 49, Gagnon lacks the cynicism often characteristic of journalists. Rather, he's a kind of missionary for journalism, wanting to spread the good word!

So it's quite natural for him to be teaching journalism. Interested in young journalists, he wants to prepare them for big newspapers, knowing these papers haven't the time to teach many fundamentals of newspaper work.

His course includes lectures on the history of journalism, column writing, news commentary, investigative reporting and editorial writing.

An ironic thinker, Gagnon wonders why so many Montreal newspaper editorials deal critically with events far away but rather timidly with those at home.

And he is all for elevating the reporter's function beyond that of stenographer. For him, a good journalist must not only report the facts; he must explain them. Then it's the editor-in-chief's job to judge them, he says.

Difference

Asked about the difference between journalism and literature, Gagnon felt daily journalism had little time to be literary but was concerned mainly with giving information. The weeklies can be more literary, he said.

Should a would-be journalist specialize in a field immediately?

"No," Gagnon says, "it's bad to specialize at the beginning. However, depending on the individual, there comes a time to specialize — perhaps three to five years after entering newspaper work."

What about writing for radio? "You're never finished on radio, a medium that's often first to cover news and one that teaches you to be quick and to write concentrated material."

And what did he think made a great journalist?

"One third of a great journalist is talent, another third luck and the third 'slavic charm'," Gagnon smiled.

REFORD MacDOUGALL

le nouveau journal

LE QUOTIDIEN NATIONAL DU CANADA FRANÇAIS

Almost everyone has an idea of the "perfect" newspaper.

It should have a brilliant editorial staff, money, superb layout and, above all, freedom — freedom to write the truth.

LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL had all these and yet, after 244 issues, it fell. Why?

Almost everyone who read the paper has answers. The most common are:

— The public found the layout too radical. Visually, they weren't prepared for it;

— In an age when newspapers are disappearing, what chance was there for a new one?

— LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL was badly administered;

— Mme Du Tremblay, founding President of the paper, withdrew her

capital from a venture which, given time, might have prospered. It was said religious pressures caused her decision.

— The paper was too "left" and anti-clerical for Quebec.

Perhaps a combination of these reasons best explains the collapse of LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL. At any rate, the collapse meant the loss to the community of an articulate, progressive voice. That was the real tragedy.

Was it in vain?

No, when Jean-Louis Gagnon left, La Presse had to find another Editor-in-Chief. They found a good one in Gérard Pelletier, formerly an editor of the Duplessis-flaying Cité Libre.

And drastic changes were made in the layout of La Presse and other French-language periodicals.

LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL had an

impact, no doubt the principal reason Jean-Louis Gagnon was awarded the \$3,000 Grand Prix du Journalisme last weekend by l'Union Canadienne des Journalistes de Langue Française.

Last year, UCJLF President Michel Roy said: "LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL is the living incarnation of a dream we have cherished for many years. There is money, an editorial staff, a chief. There is liberty. There is dynamism. There is a new format."

"There is the public, capricious and unexpected, which demands changes but rejects those who propose them."

"There is not yet a place big enough for two large popular afternoon dailies. One of the two is not 'popular'... It is therefore necessary to wait. Five or ten years. Or Godot..."

M O V I E S

Requiem For A Heavyweight

REQUIEM FOR A HEAVYWEIGHT. Directed by Ralph Nelson. Produced by Jack Grossberg. Opening at the Capitol today with the following cast:

Anthony Quinn Mountain Rivera
Jackie Gleason Malish Rennick
Mickey Rooney Army
Julie Harris Grace Miller

Boxers, like prostitutes, inhabit a parasitic but autonomous sub-world, governed by its own logic and peopled by its own breed - at least the scriptwriters, with snakelike fascination, have always found this so.

If this be true, the realist film-maker must portray this underworld on its own terms, without Naked City romanticizing, or, to shift the metaphor, at its own depth, without looking down through the eyeballs of the potential audience.

The taut photographic realism of the American director is belied by overdone characterization and plot - the hoods a little too tough, the cops a little too clipped, and consequently the innocents, be they boxer or prostitute or misunderstood juvenile delinquent, a little too 24-carat. Despite some admirable characterizations, this is where 'Requiem for a Heavyweight' fails.

Camera-work in 'Requiem' is superlative - terse and hustling shots of the fading fight posters peeling off stadium bricks, drab and sweaty dressing-rooms in the coliseum's labyrinth, the shadow world of the boxing ghosts. In the ring scenes which

open and close the film we get an overpowering stench of the brutal perversion of the fight crowd, the freak-show of the arena.

The story is episodic, bracketed between the opening fight and the closing wrestling-match, which are supposed to represent the decline and fall, respectively, of an aging and pathetic boxer (Anthony Quinn), his hard-luck manager (Jackie Gleason), and his faithful trainer (none other than Mickey Rooney).

Quinn succeeded in conveying the dumb honesty and pathos of a bloodied Eskimo. Gleason, you can well imagine, was as anxious and sweaty as at the close of 'the Hustler'. Rooney was Rooney, worrying around his boxer like a rowboat beside a whale. All three were in tears, or close, at one point or other.

I hope I've conveyed the point that while all the actors were excellent, unless one has developed a Route 66 stomach, there was more pathos than can be digested at one sitting.

An employment agency girl (Julie Harris) who tries to achieve the salvation of the boxer with a combination of maternal doggedness and pure and regal love, might have wandered in from a picture on Royal Victoria College or Buckingham Palace. Needless to say, her attempt fails.

Other characters, like a short, always-overcoated, hermaphroditic gang leader seemed to belong in Hitchcock. Despite a deadpan voice disquietingly like Lucille Ball, the consensus of viewers' opinions was that it was a he. Both he and the Queen are anachronisms.

These were the failings of a potentially powerful document. I felt an overwhelming melancholy at the film's end, a compendium of requiem for Mountain Rivera and requiem for a movie that failed to give his tragedy real and realistic voice.

FRED ROSENZWEIG

La Viaccia

LA VIACCIA. Produced by Alfredo Dini. Directed by Mauro Bolognini. Screenplay by Vasco Pratolini. At the Little Cinema, Place Ville Marie, with the following cast:

Jean Paul Belmondo Amerigo
Claudia Cardinale Bianca

Since the end of the war, the Italian film industry has been exporting their own particular brand of realism. This consists of a "bread and wine" type of story with peasants scratching a living from the soil, some sex, some violence, and characters who have in common the inability to communicate with one another. "La Viaccia" is such a story; it takes place in Florence in 1885.

Belmondo plays a young man whose grandfather dies and whose father, a farmer, is cheated out of his inheritance by his

older brother, the owner of a wine shop. Amerigo (Belmondo) goes to work in his uncle's cafe in Florence and is immediately corrupted by the city. As soon as he sees Bianca, a young prostitute (Claudia Cardinale), he steals money from his uncle's till and has a pay-as-you-go affair with her.

His uncle discovers the theft and fires him, and his father, a righteous peasant, beats him up. Rejected by his family, he returns to Bianca who has grown to like his attempts to reform her. She offers to keep him, but his integrity won't allow that, so he gets the job of bouncer at the whore-house.

He becomes a rather competent doorman except that he moons about Bianca like a lovesick swan, and his heart nearly breaks every time he hears the bed squeak.

At this point his uncle dies, and Amerigo is again cheated out of his birthright. We see the relatives gathered about the death-bed like vermin. The boy tells them they are no better than he and goes back to his disreputable job. Eventually he is stabbed by a rival for Bianca's favour, and when he falls tears come to her eyes.

This is where the picture should have ended, but Amerigo gets better in hospital. He escapes from his bed before he has completely healed and staggers through Florence looking for her. Unsuccessful, he goes home only to see his dirt-scratching family suffering under a new landlord - his late uncle's mistress. The theme seems to be the meanness and meaninglessness of these peasants' lives as viewed by a potentially noble soul.

The climate of the film is grey. There is never a sunny scene to break the monotony. Director Bolognini has managed to fill the movie with heavy "atmosphere". Photography is extremely well done and sometimes imaginative, but the sequences are uniformly of that daguerreotype sort, foggy and lush. We see cypresses in the hills of Tuscany, Florence, and the River Arno; in this gloomy travelogue somehow the director resists the temptation to show us the Ponte Vecchio in the mist. Uninterrupted artiness in the 19th century Florence eventually begins to pall on the audience.

Jean-Paul Belmondo does another fine job of acting in this film. By turns, he is a faithful grandson, a faithless nephew, an adolescent lover, and a broken man. I wait to see what will happen when he stops being cast in juvenile roles. Parts of the film are marred by pin-up shots of this European Bogart, but the women want to see him.

Claudia Cardinale plays Bianca. It is difficult to assess her capabilities as an actress because her sheer sex-appeal keeps getting in the way. In the role of a bitter prostitute she is powerful, but, later, when she be-

comes a shy schoolgirl before Belmondo, she is not as convincing. This is probably because she was so convincing in the first place. The minor characters, as is usual in a foreign film, do more than a competent job.

The problem with this film lies in the screenplay. Vasco Pratolini has tried to deal with too much material. As a result, he has only skimmed the surface and left us little to remember.

The main theme is the rural peasant mentality as shown in the horrible machinations within Amerigo's family. Instead of the writer concentrating on this, he becomes overly ambitious and tries to give us a veritable epic. We are shown the corrupting influence of the city, a long and unexciting love affair, and even some underground revolutionary activity.

The story-line cannot help but strike the audience as similar to a 19th century melodrama. The characters are driven by blind forces greater than themselves, the family by traditional avarice, and Amerigo by love and disillusionment. They are painted with heavy strokes upon a somber background.

There is a basic unity in the film, but it is rather a shallow unity. We care about Amerigo's fate but the writer does not see him; instead he sees an unchanging world through Amerigo's eyes.

LAWRENCE WASSER

The Sky Above and The Earth Below

THE SKY ABOVE AND THE EARTH BELOW. Produced by Arthur Cohn and Rene La Fuite. Directed by Pierre Dominique Gaisseau, assisted by Gerard Delloye. In colour, on a wide screen. Winner of an Academy Award for Documentary Film. Opening today at the Kent.

Here is something quite different from the ordinary type of film. All filming is done on location; the main actors are uncivilized headhunters, if actors they may be called; there is no plot.

On September 3, 1770, Capt. Cook attempted to land his ship at an unexplored island off New Zealand, but was forced to retreat hastily when confronted by hostile natives. About two centuries later, a group of explorers set out to explore this same island.

In early 1960 they start out from Cook's Bay, at first in a dugout canoe driven by an outboard motor and later, when waterways become unnavigable, by foot. What do they expect to find? Nothing more than... insecurity, uncertainty and adventure.

The explorers befriend some of the tribes and are able to film different aspects of their everyday lives as well as certain esoteric rites never before witnessed by white men. Quite surprising is the natives' apparent acceptance of the camera's presence. They seem to go

about their proceedings ignoring the existence of any strange elements. Whether the natives were remunerated in the form of beads or British currency remains as yet undetermined.

The natives have remained untouched by civilization as we know it. In all probability their customs have not changed since Cook's attempted landing in 1770, and one can only speculate as to how long ago they originated. Many of the native practices seem mysterious and pointless until one understands the practical or symbolic implications.

The natives are amazed at the voice emanating from the wireless radio receiver, although they understand not a single word. Only the white explorers are aware of the irony as the news concerning man's attempts at exploring the moon comes over the wireless. When a small plane flies low in order to drop parcels of food and supplies, the panic-stricken natives flee in terror.

One cannot help but be amazed at the basic friendliness of the natives, as compared to the hostile attitudes usually attributed to headhunters and cannibals. Apparently their head-hunting and cannibalistic behavior predominates only during tribal warfare - barbaric perhaps, yet a great deal more civilized than our own system of atomic warfare.

The explorers reach the northern coast of the island in April of 1960. Following undescrivable hardships and innumerable experiences the goal is finally reached - they are the first white men to have traversed the island. As the explorers sit gazing out at the sea, their features marked by fatigue, they realize that the journey is not over... "Tomorrow the yearning starts again and we will have to look for unknown shores."

The photography is well done despite two handicaps. The first was the head cameraman's decision to return to civilization before the end of the exploratory voyage. The second handicap was the absence of technical equipment ordinarily used in film making, and the limited amount of cans of film footage which the cameramen had at their disposal.

No doubt the sound track of the background noises, etc., was later dubbed in at the studios, but it is sufficiently convincing to avoid questioning its authenticity.

This film has, of necessity, a documentary air about it, yet there is sufficient drama in man's successful conflict with the natural elements to appease those who desire the dramatic element. One last note of warning: Don't take Mother to see this one; it may prove embarrassing.

DAVID RYBACK

A Study In Musicianship

Vladimir Ashkenazy in a concert at the St. Denis Theatre Friday, Nov. 16, with the following program: Mozart — Sonata in D major, K 311; Chopin — Sonata No. 6 in A major; Prokofiev — Twelve Etudes, Opus 25

The twenty-five-year-old Russian pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy appeared at the St. Denis Theatre last Friday. This year's winner of the Tchaikovsky Prize, Mr. Ashkenazy displayed a musicianship and maturity which are enviable in artists twice his age. There is no doubt in my mind that he is already one of the foremost pianists of this age.

It is always interesting to analyze why a musician is "great". With Mr. Ashkenazy this problem is fairly simple. Aside from the obvious fact that he controls a rare and remarkable virtuosity, he is, even more, a wonderful musician. Naturally you may ask, "what constitutes 'musicianship' and how does it differ from 'virtuosity'?" There are many vague definitions of "musicianship". All these are couched in such hazy, but possibly true concepts, such as "inspiration" and "intuition" etc. Listening to Mr.

Ashkenazy one could sense that his very playing really defined the term quite accurately.

Mr. Ashkenazy is at the stage where virtuosity or technique is taken for granted. Once the technique of playing fast and executing those amazing flourishes have been mastered, the artist may turn to the problems of interpretation, of controlling the sonority of his instrument, of deciding the shade and nuance of each phrase and how to place each phrase in the greater context of the composition being performed. In this process the master balances one phrase against the preceding. By this control of balance and volume of nuance alone (not tempo) he is able to create a sense of movement.

When he is able to bring each phrase to a meaningful completion and use each phrase to render the musical statement explicit and comprehensible, we say that the artist possesses "musicianship". (I don't know if I've gotten through to the reader. In case I haven't I shall now belabour the point rather than risk being misunderstood).

You see, a musical statement is the expression of an idea. (Please be careful with this, lest you imagine that music

may solve any intellectual problem). This idea is composed of a subject and a predicate and enhanced by adjectives. The idea is developed, just like in drama or a novel; is brought to a climax and is followed by a denouement towards its ultimate resolution in the final chords.

When we say that we don't "understand" a certain musical work, what we mean is precisely that we cannot grasp either the statement, or follow the logic of its development, or understand the conclusion. More often than not it is the artist who makes the work comprehensible or not.

Suffice it to say then, that nothing Mr. Ashkenazy plays can be misunderstood. He literally carries the listener through all the intricacies of the work, marking his thoughts (or the musical ideas), underlining the important passages, embellishing in a profound and beautiful manner the musical axiom of the opening phrase.

There is no further need to go into laudatory encomiums that normally constitute rave reviews. Vladimir Ashkenazy possesses musicianship. About how many pianists may this truly be said? What more could one ask for?

TADEK KORN

The Montreal Symphony Orchestra conducted by Charles Munch and with violin soloist Calvin Sieb, in a concert at the Forum November 20. The following program: Beethoven — Leonore Overture No. 3; Saint-Saens — Concerto for violin and orchestra No. 3 in B minor; Berlioz — Symphonie Fantastique

The feature of Tuesday's Montreal Star Dollar Symphony at the Forum was the appearance of the French conductor Charles Munch. Munch, who recently retired after thirteen years as conductor of the Boston Symphony, is a specialist in French music and has been one of the leaders of the Berlioz renaissance in America. Appropriately enough, therefore, the major works of the evening were by Berlioz and Saint-Saens.

It has been said that there are no bad orchestras, only bad conductors. Certainly the Montreal Symphony played like a real virtuoso ensemble, but this is probably attributable more to the improvement in the orchestra since Zubin Mehta came to Montreal than to the guest conductor Munch.

Unfortunately, the Forum acoustics were as impossible as ever, and even from relatively good seats all the sheen was gone from the strings, and the sound was flat and two-dimensional. Only the brass and percussion really projected well beyond the stage. Even if the enormous curtains behind the stage which absorb so much of



Claude Gauthier will be featured in the concert presented by the McGill Folk Music Society tonight at 8:45 pm in Moyse Hall. Tickets are available for 50 cents at the door.

Dynamic, Elegant Essentially French

the sound, were removed, the lack of reverberation allowed by the Forum's construction prevent it from being an adequate concert hall.

Dynamic, Elegant

The opening work was Beethoven's Leonore Overture Number Three. Munch's approach was dynamic, elegant and essentially French. What was missing was the true Germanic flavor of the music. Furtwangler could have done so much with this overture. Where were the muted sighs and whispers that precede the thunder and make it that much more meaningful? Munch's Beethoven was loud but not lyrical, powerful but not profound.

Calvin Sieb, concertmaster of the Montreal Symphony, was soloist in the Saint-Saens Violin Concerto in B Minor. Mr. Sieb obviously loves music, but he is no virtuoso. The thematic content of this concerto is not strong and the development consists largely of passage work. To put this work of music over effectively, a violinist must

draw sparks from his instrument; he must throw off the most difficult sections with aplomb and élan.

Again one could not help thinking of the elegance and technical mastery that a Heifetz could have brought to a concerto. Mr. Sieb just did not attack the music strongly enough, and at times even his intonation was faulty.

He was happiest in the more lyrical sections — especially the lovely and folk-like slow movement. Here the music flowed along joyfully, and the soloist was able to give joy to his audience.

One other point: no one can say that Montreal Symphony audiences are not loyal to their concertmaster. Despite a specific injunction to the contrary in the program, there was applause after every movement of the Saint-Saens.

Suitable

The concert concluded with Berlioz's Symphonie Fantastique, a virtuoso work well suited for the talents of Charles Munch. Not that his interpretation was the last word on this masterpiece — other conductors, notably Beecham and Mitropoulos, have plumbed deeper into its romantic reveries and passions.

In the last two movements — "The March to the Scaffold," and the "Dream of a Witch's Sabbath" — Munch generated a tremendous amount of excitement. The weird and wild effects of the last movement were a tour de force for the orchestra. It would be a shame not to mention the gong that the Montreal Symphony owns. Its sound is deep, ominous, and overwhelming, and the entire Forum was still reverberating from it long after the concert ended.

JOEL PARIS

RED EYE OF LOVE

RED EYE OF LOVE, A play by Arnold Weinstein. Produced and directed by George Bloomfield. Now being presented at The Studio with the following cast:

Wilmer Flange — Heath Lamberts
O.O. Martins — Henry Gamet
Selma Chergesse

Helen Conway-Marmo
First Policeman — John Davies

The "Red Eye of Love" would surely be less successful were it produced by amateurs, but last Tuesday night at "The Studio" it developed from a rather jittery start into a highly engaging production, under the competent direction of George Bloomfield and aided by the virtuoso performance of Heath Lamberts.

This is the first production of the newly-formed English theatre group headed by such well-known names as Robert Russell and James Domville and even though it will no doubt be successful, the choice of this play by Arnold Weinstein is somewhat questionable.

No Story Or Plot

As most new plays, (this one was a recent off-Broadway hit) it has no story, less plot, and an ending which is the same as the beginning. But it does have music, although most of it is recorded and in the background, and a fast, biting pace. Most of the action takes place in short scenes ending with some very funny black-outs.

Basically what story there is

(America in love and war, from the twenties to the present) is a triangle between a philosophical, and therefore penniless, young man in eternal search for the key to the universe; an illiterate old man, therefore wretchedly rich, who bemoans his lack of background but writes "poetry" (the Red Eye of Love is alcoholic, etc.); and a beautiful, therefore brainless young girl who is now confronted with a choice of either love or security (which unfortunately includes senility).

Then there is the regular bunch of pimps and prostitutes and sobs and robbers, though not necessarily in that order.

Brecht?

One very un-Brechtian feature, however, is the lack of any songs, which would have made this a complete revue.

The penniless young man, played by Heath Lamberts, continually interjects comments at the audience, thereby separating it from any identification with the stage as something resembling real life. The stage is a stage and nothing more.

Lamberts, although he overacted somewhat at the start gave a virtuoso performance, ably supported by the two other principals, Henry Gamet as the old man and Helen Conway-Marmo as the girl.

The rest of the cast was distinguished mainly by its youth; for the sake of contrast the first policeman should have been more forceful.

The settings were appropriate, the costumes fitting, and on the whole it makes for an evening of novel and entertaining theatre. The production will run for two or three weeks at The Studio on Cote St. Luc, and student tickets are available. See it.

ROBERT J. KELDER

PANORAMA

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jazz

by rick kitaeff

By now it is no secret to local music lovers that Bill Evans, the most influential piano stylist since Art Tatum, is coming to McGill. A performance by the Evans trio, which also includes Charles Israels (bass) and Paul Motian (drums), will be presented by SCOPE on December 13 at Redpath Hall. Despite a peculiar subtlety of swinging power, the Evans approach has a lyricism and range of tonal intensity that is instantly and universally appealing.

His most notable experience before working with various of his own trios was with the Miles Davis group. For two years, in the company of Motian and bassist Scott Lefaro, Evans reached phenomenal artistic heights. The tragic death of Lefaro in an automobile accident last Christmas for a while darkened the prospects of the pianist to an unbelievable extent. (He refused to play for six months afterwards).

Chuck Israels joined Evans and Motian in July, and after a time of trial for everyone, they finally reached a point comparable to that achieved with Lefaro. Today each is continually developing his individual contribution to a trio sound that is unequalled in jazz. The title of a recent Riverside LP — "Everybody Digs Bill Evans" — is not far from the truth.

Jazz Society Jam Session

True to its word, the McGill Jazz Society presented a jam session at the Students' Union last Wednesday evening. Despite the evidence of a pitifully small audience, the concert was highly successful.

The central figure of the concert was Hugh Hartwell, an outstanding pianist for his age and experience. His ideas were tasteful and frequently quite modern, founded on a firm, rich technique. He has yet to develop a mature, chord-centred phraseology, of course, but the only real hang-up in his style was a tendency to play all his tunes in the same medium swing tempo (which was absolutely destructive to a tune like "Green Dolphin Street").

Of the other student musicians, Whit Ribchinsky was especially impressive with his tasty, Philly Joe-style drumming, as was an unidentified flautist. Some musicians not attending McGill also sat in. Of these, a plump, bearded alto saxophonist made his presence felt more than the others. I'm not sure of his name, but it might very well have been "Cannonball." Happily, the Jazz Society is planning several more Wednesday night sessions. If they are as fertile and lively as the first, they should be very well received.

Alto saxophonist Charlie Mariano was guest of the Montreal Jazz Society at La Tete de L'Art last weekend, and will stay over this weekend. His style is muscular and infinitely flexible in mood. Just the composition "Little T", dedicated to his wife Toshiko, is worth the trip to the Metcalfe St. club. He is competently backed by pianist Maury Kaye and bassist Don Habib, who, incidentally, improves on every hearing.

Speaking of Toshiko, the highly individualistic young Japanese pianist will be featured at La Tete de L'Art for two weeks starting next weekend. Meanwhile, at the Penthouse, the other headquarters of jazz in Montreal, the Al Doctor Quartet begins an engagement.

RADIO MCGILL

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7:30—REPORT: ON THE CANCER RESEARCH SOCIETY

With Dr. Austin Cameron, chief surgeon at the Montreal General.
7:50—THE WORLD OF GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
8:05—CAREERS

Tuesday, November 27 7:30—THE WORLD TODAY
8:00—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Wednesday, November 28 7:30—RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

Thursday, November 29 7:30—OUR LAND, OUR HERITAGE
8:00—MUSICAL FORUM
A.M. Ahmed discusses Indo-Pakistani music.

Friday, November 30 7:30—IMPROMPTU: WITH EARL GRANT
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Dr. Wesley discusses mental illness in connection with home life.
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The Western Epic Of John Steinbeck

(Ed. Note: The selection of John Steinbeck as 1962 winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature has caused considerable controversy. In this article, which originally appeared in the University of Minnesota Daily, Karl Keller examines possible sources of Steinbeck's permanent literary value.)

John Steinbeck has made a very curious epic out of the American Dream. For that, received the Nobel prize for literature this year.

Many critics frowned or scoffed at the choice, perhaps thinking that this was another Pearl Buck case in which an author of very interesting and very popular novels has turned out to be a first-class personality but a second-rate writer. The Nobel committee, like our own Pulitzer and National Book awards committees, has mistaken popularity for achievement before. As a result, many commentaries on the 1962 award have tried to reconcile Steinbeck's popularity with his achievement.

It would not be difficult to justify President Kennedy's recommendation to the Nobel committee earlier this year that the award be given to Robert Frost for his life's work in poetry. And it would not be difficult to justify the consideration of awarding the prize to any one of a handful of accomplished writers in the language: to poet-critics Ezra Pound or W. H. Auden; to dramatist Thornton Wilder; or to novelists W. Somerset Maugham, Graham Green or even Katherine Anne Porter.

But Steinbeck is a horse of a different color, as it were, or rather a mule among horses. He looks and talks and sometimes writes like a tramp; his works — particularly his last book, "Travels with Charley" — often smack more of the ephemerality of journalism than of creative literature; he will have almost nothing to do with other writers in our time; his talents are notable but not particularly versatile; his total literary output reveals a temperamental limitation of subject matter; his outlook is sometimes superficial and strained; his comments on social revolt — his most persistent theme — are at best dated; and his popularity has more often resulted from his home-grown awe for the awful — blood, sex and insanity — than from any appreciation of any profound probing of the human situation. These alone may make both the award and Steinbeck's place in our literature suspect.

And yet it is important to remember that between the death of Thomas Wolfe and the revival of interest in William Faulkner's early novels, Steinbeck dominated the American novel so completely as to breed a whole generation of imitators and also

to win for himself the title of the most important novelist in the 30's and the early 40's in the eyes of both the public and the critics. After the appearance of "Of Mice and Men" (1937), "The Long Valley" (1938) and "The Grapes of Wrath" (1939), it became evident that a thinker as remarkable as Hemingway and Faulkner — whom he resembles very much in technique and philosophy — had appeared.

Such justification and praise, however, is high-flown. More specifically, I would suggest that Steinbeck has accomplished the following things for our literature:

1) He has, as perhaps his greatest achievement, been able to look at the down-and-out, the

by KARL KELLER

University of Minnesota Daily
poor, the primitive, the stupid, and the childlike on their own level with a great deal of sympathy but without sentimentality.

2) He has, like the late California poet Robinson Jeffers, shown that it is possible to write about human beings stripped of their social superficialities and exposed in their phenomenal individual courage and suffering.

3) He has, with his novel "The Grapes of Wrath," brought the American novel closer to effective tragedy than any other writer of fiction in our century.

4) He has, with the exception of William Faulkner in the South, done more among recent writers to give a section of the country — in Steinbeck's case, the Southwest — a human identity, a social conscience, and a usable past.

5) He has — largely because of his consistency of style and freshness of language, his sympathetic interest in the vagabond and the worker as fictional voices for social protest, and his intelligent interest in American society as a shining, perishing thing — been able to interest a wide public audience in significant human and social problems.

Of these accomplishments, Steinbeck's Southwest characters, his voice of protest, and his uses of American history may be of most interest.

John Steinbeck peopled the American West with primitives. What often appears to be deca-

dent in his characters is merely primitive; that is, the basic biology, the uncomplicated psychology, the childlike affection, and the brutal strength of man are seen at work without any social superficialities. A character like Pepe, for instance, in the short story "Flight" — is simple and impulsive, like most of Steinbeck's primitives.

And yet as he struggles for existence in the desert mountains, he takes on nobility as he becomes more like an animal in his struggle. He does not understand the natural and social forces that drive him; he does not even know that as he becomes more like an animal, he is, because of his suffering and courage, being stripped of all superficiality and is becoming more noble and a last something of a man. Pepe's family, like most men in Steinbeck's stories, "huddle like little clinging aphids on the mountain skirts, crouched low to the ground as though the wind might blow them into the sea". They are nothing against natural forces; they cower and cringe in a universe that is often malignant or, at best, indifferent.

Like Pepe, the pathetic Lennie in Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men" is an over-sized, stupid, lonely brute of a primitive. Like most of Steinbeck's primitives, he does not know why he acts as he does, except maybe out of impulsive rebellion. In his loneliness, he fondles both a mouse in his pocket until he kills it and his boss' daughter in a hayloft until he kills her, only because he was told not to. And Hunted down like a helpless animal, he is trapped by natural and social forces that he cannot understand, and is killed. In such a universe, ambition is useless, intelligence

and skill is in vain, and moral and social law is arbitrary.

The remarkable thing about such characterization is the sympathy that Steinbeck reveals for the human situation. Whether the character is a vagabond, an



JOHN STEINBECK

illiterate worker, or a sexually abnormal brute, Steinbeck is fascinated not only with his abnormalities, but also with his humanity. To Steinbeck, such primitives have no grand illusions about themselves and their world; they own nothing and earn only what they need to eat; they pay no constricting allegiance to customs or conventions or laws.

And because all of the falseness has been stripped away from the basic noble animal that man is, they deserve the honor of sympathy.

Steinbeck's sympathy for his characters, even though some of them may have something of civilization still clinging to them, makes them noble, and even a little heroic. For that reason, many of his works read like fables, rather than violently realistic autopsies on the abnormal. Even many of his titles are sug-

gestive of fable, legend, and myth: "Sup of God," "The Grapes of Wrath," "East of Eden," "The Pastures of Heaven," and "To a God Unknown."

In "The Pastures of Heaven," a series of interlinked stories and sketches set in the Salinas Valley in central California, the Mexicans and early Anglo-Saxon homesteaders are humorous, stupid, pathetic, and crude primitives that look larger than life-size. They even seem to live in an idyllic natural garden outside our civilization. "East of Eden" makes use of the most scandalous of Bible mythologies, the conflict of Cain and Abel over a father's affection. And one gets the impression that, taken in their entirety, such works escape the real world into the idyllic and leave behind the real in order to recreate a legend. The result, of course, is closer to romance than to realism. But then the romantic has always been the dominant strain in American fiction.

Sympathy for the human situation may also be the basis for Steinbeck's persistent commentary on American social problems (continued on page 8)

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Some Answers From Moore

Brian Moore is an Irish-Canadian who presently lives in New York. His three previous novels, "The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne", "The Feast of Luperical" and "The Luck of Ginger Coffey" have all received widespread critical acclaim, as has his last work, "An Answer From Limbo". While in Montreal this week, Mr. Moore discussed the writer's craft in an address sponsored by the Department of English, and in an interview with the Daily

Q. Do you find it a temptation to write about other writers?

A. It's always a danger. I had to do it this time (in "An Answer from Limbo"), which is about a writer. But it's really about ambition as it exists in New York in all the arts. There's an incredible ambition to be Number One — to be the heavyweight champion in literature rather than just to be in the first division. So many don't do the work they should because they want to be somebody.

Q. You've said your characters dominate you when you're writing a book. How literally true is this?

A. My wife tells me that if they drink too much, I start drinking too much; if they're gloomy, I'm gloomy.

Q. What are your immediate writing plans?

A. I've agreed to write a book on Canada that should take four or five months. Right now I don't know what my next novel will be about.

Q. What are your feelings about Canada?

A. I've had all my hard times in Canada, and I've had all my good times here — in Canada for the first time I had enough money to write. My wife's Canadian and so is my son. I feel Canadian, North American; I went back to Ireland last year and disliked it very much.

Q. Do you think there is such

a thing as a national Canadian character?

A. Yes. I think of a Canadian as a quiet American. But I hate Irish nationalism and I hate English Canadian nationalism too. I think Canada will inevitably move much closer to the United States — when England joins the Common Market, the whole Commonwealth bubble will burst. Canadians are much more like Americans than like Englishmen — a Canadian will feel much more comfortable in New York than in London.

Q. You lived in Greenwich Village some time ago. Has it changed?

A. All the admen who work from nine to five all week have \$300 apartments and on weekends they wear sweaters and comb their hair long and enjoy it very much. It's still the most beautiful part of New York, but it's too expensive.

Q. What is your opinion of Beat generation writers?

A. What work of literature have they produced? A book like William Burroughs' "Naked Lunch" is their bible and it's just horrible. The essential thing about them is that they're anti-intellectual. But these labels are journalist's tricks and have no meaning.

Norman Mailer has begun to act a part instead of write. "Advertisements For Myself" was not literature, but gossip — though it was good gossip. But novelists have to be off-stage; they have to be observers.

Q. Who do you think are the best writers in America today?

A. Saul Bellow is the best writer of his generation — in books like "Seize the Day", "Dangling Man", and "Victim", not in "The Adventures of Augie March" and "Henderson the Rain King" where he tried to do too much. He's a very good minor writer, like Gogol. John Updike is a most brilliant minor writer.

Q. What is your view of con-

(continued from page 7)

in his fiction. At an interview following the announcement of the 1962 Nobel prize for his writing, Steinbeck said he thought it is good that the American public shuts the literary artists out, for he is then freer to be an individual and freer to see certain social realities in the country. Although it is now no longer possible to read "The Grapes of Wrath" as a comment on the New Deal, or read "Of Mice and Men" as a protest against a desperate condition in labor affairs, or read "In Dubious Battle" as propaganda against fascism, Steinbeck's sense of social chaos cannot be ignored as one reads his fiction. His message of social revolt is sometimes superficial as in "Cannery Row" and "Tortilla Flat", often stained (as in "The Moon Is Down"), and almost always dated (as in "The Grapes of Wrath" with its dramatization of the Depression).

temporary Jewish-American writers?

A. It's really the main stream. We've reached the period when the Jew has emerged in American writing. American literature used to be all New England; then Scott Fitzgerald brought the Irish on and Theodore Dreiser brought the Germans. Now there's a big enough audience for Yiddish words in novels. Jews have something to revolt against; they're alienated from society and that makes them spokesmen for us all. Also they still take literature seriously.

Q. What about Brendan Behan?

A. He's a great entertainer — a Dublin character who has suddenly become a great world-wide success. The Irish are good at singing and dancing and telling stories; that's why they write more good plays and stories than novels.

TOM TAUSKY

And yet beyond the immediate political and social questions which formed the background of the plots in many of his novels, there are usually larger social problems that have importance beyond the years that give their original violent appeal for the public. For instance, "The Grapes of Wrath" is more than a hard-luck story of Okies driven by hard times in the Mid-West to harder times in California. (Remember that the book did not appear until 1939, which is quite a while after this particular problem came to political light.) "The Grapes of Wrath" — which is by all odds Steinbeck's best work, flawed as it is at the end — is also a long sermon showing how Americans with grand illusions are forced to face social and economic realities, and when they do, they can begin to demand self-fulfillment under the scheme of democracy. It is a lesson which the present public and the present administration has yet to learn.

When one puts together those works in which Steinbeck has shown the liveliest social concern, something very unusual in American literature emerges. While running the risk of making of Steinbeck's works what Malcolm Cowley made of Faulkner's — that is, finding a genealogical consistency from novel to novel when none was intended by Faulkner himself, — it is possible to find that Steinbeck has re-invented an American past in order to create a kind of epic of the American West.

From his accounts of the early pirates of Panama in "Cup of Gold" to the Mexican settlers of the California coast in "The Pastures of Heaven," from the hard-driven homesteaders in "The Grapes of Wrath" to the land-downers in "East of Eden," we have a romantic idealization of the course of American history, progressing from conquest through frustration to ownership of the continent. This is what historians have called the economic embodiment of the American Dream.

Steinbeck calls all of this simply "westerling." "The westerling was as big as God," he makes a character say in "The Long Valley." In his use of history as the

passage from India and westerling" back to India, Steinbeck continues a long tradition whose most recent voices have been Walt Whitman, E.M. Forster, and Robinson Jeffers. But Steinbeck, like Jeffers, sees that this course of history, having now circled the globe, has arrived at its final tragic point on the California coast. Therefore, most of his plots are laid there and most of his characters play out their noble little animal parts there in desperation.

In this epic of the American Dream, Steinbeck re-invents a dramatic history within the known history of the American West and drives his characters through the course of that history, or a segment of it, towards individual self-fulfillment or individual defeat. Lust for possession of the land kills some; alien individual frustrates many; and non-submission to natural forces makes most mad. But in spite of all the inevitable difficulties, the characters within that fictional history go on: "We're the people," says Ma Joad in "The Grapes of Wrath." "We go on!" They go on, at least, until there is no more hunger for the American Dream.

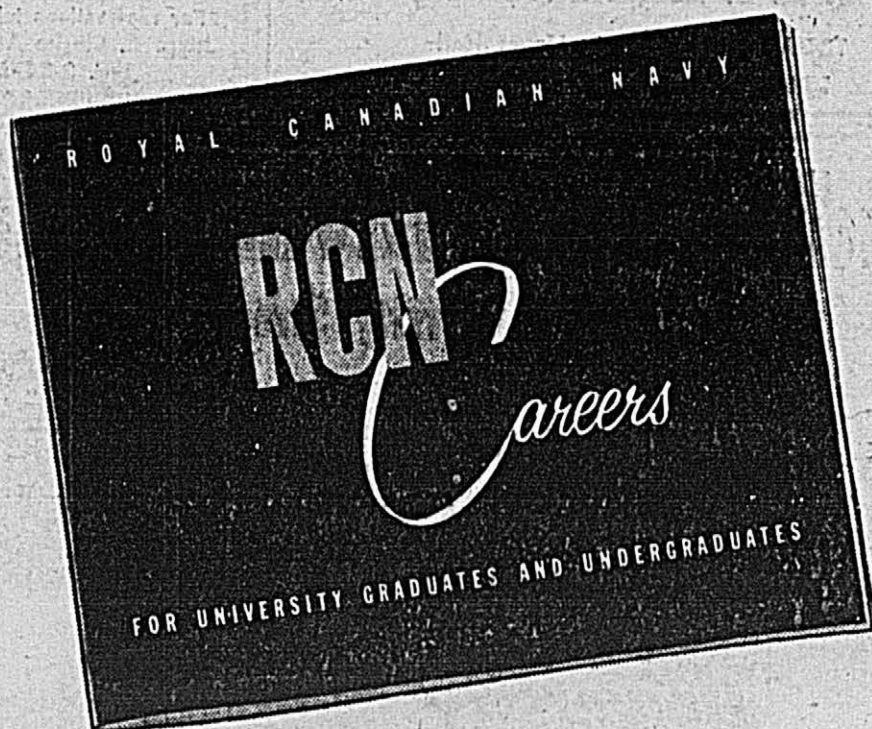
But Steinbeck has shown in his novels that the American Dream is also the American tragedy. The ambition to conquer the natural forces of the country or of the universe is futile. "Just like heaven," says Lennie in "Of Mice and Men." "Everybody wants a little piece of land... Nobody never gets to heaven, and nobody gets no land. It's just in their head. They're all the time talkin' about it, but it's just in their head." Primitives like Lennie with his wise despair are needed in Steinbeck's exploration of the necessity and tragedy of the American Dream, simply because they will never deny the Dream.

But Steinbeck will, and means to. Perhaps the Nobel prize was never awarded for a more dramatic and optimistic denial of a dream.

Evening of colourful
Dances and songs
Asia week

VARIETY SHOW

Tues.: Nov. 27 8:30 pm
MOYSE HALL



Obtain a copy of this informative brochure now from the University Placement Office where you may also make an appointment for an interview with the Naval University Liaison Officer who will visit the campus.

Post-Graduate Students' Society

announces

ELECTIONS FOR PGSS COUNCIL

to be held in each department in the
faculty of graduate studies and research.

Information may be obtained from department secretaries.

Next Council meeting: Tues. Dec. 4, 1 pm, Union Salon.

G. R. Kubanek
Secretary-Treasurer

WU...

(Continued from page 3)

announced as Judy Van Vleet, Susan Begg, Gail Morrell, and Liz Wirth.

Nine candidates are contesting the two non-resident member-at-large posts. They are Susan Edmonds, Christie Leslie, Susan Bohm, Barbara Baulch, Gail Owens, Leith Drury, Judy Grant, Julie Bourne, and Jill McMurtry.

Candidates for first year representative on the WAA are Heidi Ewing, Martha Christmas, and Vivian Saginur.

Record Sum Raised

Women's Union President Roz Saginur announced that \$800 has so far been raised for the Muriel Roscoe Scholarship Fund by the numerous Women's Union projects held this term. This is well over the \$500 which the Women's Union pledges to raise each year. When the fund reaches \$10,000 it will be self-perpetuating and will provide a scholarship each year for a woman student from interest alone.

The Open Meeting also featured the presentation of the Booty Prize to the team that shined the most shoes on Shoeshine Day. This went to the Arts Building team made up of Diane Courchesne, Jill Hull, Rose Ellen Morrell, Phil Parsons, Vivian Saginur, and Cheryl Stokes.

Glamorous Asian Models
Japanese Film

"UGITSU"

Tues: Nov. 27, 8:30 pm
P.S.C.A. \$1.00

Attention Males! Princesses Pick Winning Playboy

Calling all McGill males. This is an opportunity that simply cannot be missed. To choose the first winner in the Playboy Contest being held by the Union, the Engineering Princesses will be in the Union Cafeteria today from 1 to 2 pm.

Peter King, President of the Students' Union announced yesterday that the five Princesses will have lunch in the Cafeteria and then, about 1:45, one of the lovely girls will draw the first winning ticket. The winner will receive absolutely free a year's subscription to Playboy Magazine. In addition, if the holder of the winning ticket is present when his ticket is drawn, he (or she) will receive as a bonus a steak dinner at the Union.

The Plumbers have picked Marilyn Eyns, Beverly Osborne, Mary Proctor, Ann Wilson, and Pat Wilson as their Princesses. One of these girls will be chosen Engineering Queen, and today's drawing of the first "playboy" will be an excellent opportunity for all Engineers, and campus males in general to meet these outstanding examples of McGill femininity.

Anyone is eligible (yes, girls too) to take part in the contest, and there will be a winner every week. Simply deposit your ticket in the ballot box after eating in the Cafeteria.

Technical Crew Enlists In R & W

McGill University's top prestige show, the "Red and White Revue" is now beginning to select from the student body the production and technical crew who will be handling the 1963 edition of the big show, scheduled for early February.

Laurie Leger, the show's producer, who is still keeping the show's name a deep dark secret, will preside over the meeting commencing at 1 pm on Tuesday November 27 in the Walter M. Stewart Room of the Union. At this meeting, those who are interested in backstage and executive duties in connection with the show will have the chance to enlist in this major entertainment project of the student body.

"Those who have had experience or who feel they are qualified and can contribute to the executive work or particularly in relation to the staging duties are most welcome at the meeting," stated Leger. "We are delighted to have decided

to appoint Keith Oliver, a Fourth-year Architecture student as the set designer, and we will require top staff to carry through his concept of the setting for the show."

History

The past history of McGill's "Red and White Revue" clearly indicates that personnel connected with it have made a name for themselves in many fields of endeavour, in addition to the Vaudeville world, and it is expected that a top lineup of student talent will be attending Tuesday's meeting to enlist in the ranks of personnel of what is expected to be a show to eclipse the sensational success of past Revues.

Famous Fawzia To Enchant Guests At Arabian Dinner

Fawzia Amir, the Sahara Club belly-dancer, will be the guest of honour at the Arabian Dinner, Thursday, November 29, at 6:30 pm in the Union Cafeteria.

All students are invited to attend the dinner, which is a part of Asia Week. Exotic Arabian food, guaranteed to spice up any evening, will be served. Two Arabian films are scheduled to be shown after the meal.

The Sahara Club will also be contributing to the Tuesday Variety Show at which two belly-dancers will perform.

For dinner tickets and further information call Adil Salah at VL 5-9714, or VI. 4-9067.

LOST YOUR HEAD



buy one at Treasure Van,
Union, Nov. 26 - Nov. 30

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ENJOY CAMP LIFE?

If you like to work with children and aid the development of campers' skills and citizenship, your application is welcomed. Positions are available for Counsellors and Specialists in: arts & crafts, song, dance and drama.

Written application can be made to Camp Hagshama, 2025 University St., Mt., or call Mr. Rubin, c/o VI. 4-2831, for an appointment.

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Phone Gordon Phillips
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ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL

SUNDAY NEXT BEFORE ADVENT

9:30 am—Holy Communion
7:00 pm—Evensong

7:30 pm—The Rev'd D.E. Caulfield, Rector of Kenogami, on "The Church in an Industrial Society".

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THE REVEREND NORMAN RAWSON, D.D., MINISTER

11.00 a.m. Sermon Subject:
"PSYCHOLOGY AND RELIGION"

7.00 p.m. The Music of Mozart,
Joan Heels, Soprano — Gifford Mitchell, Organist

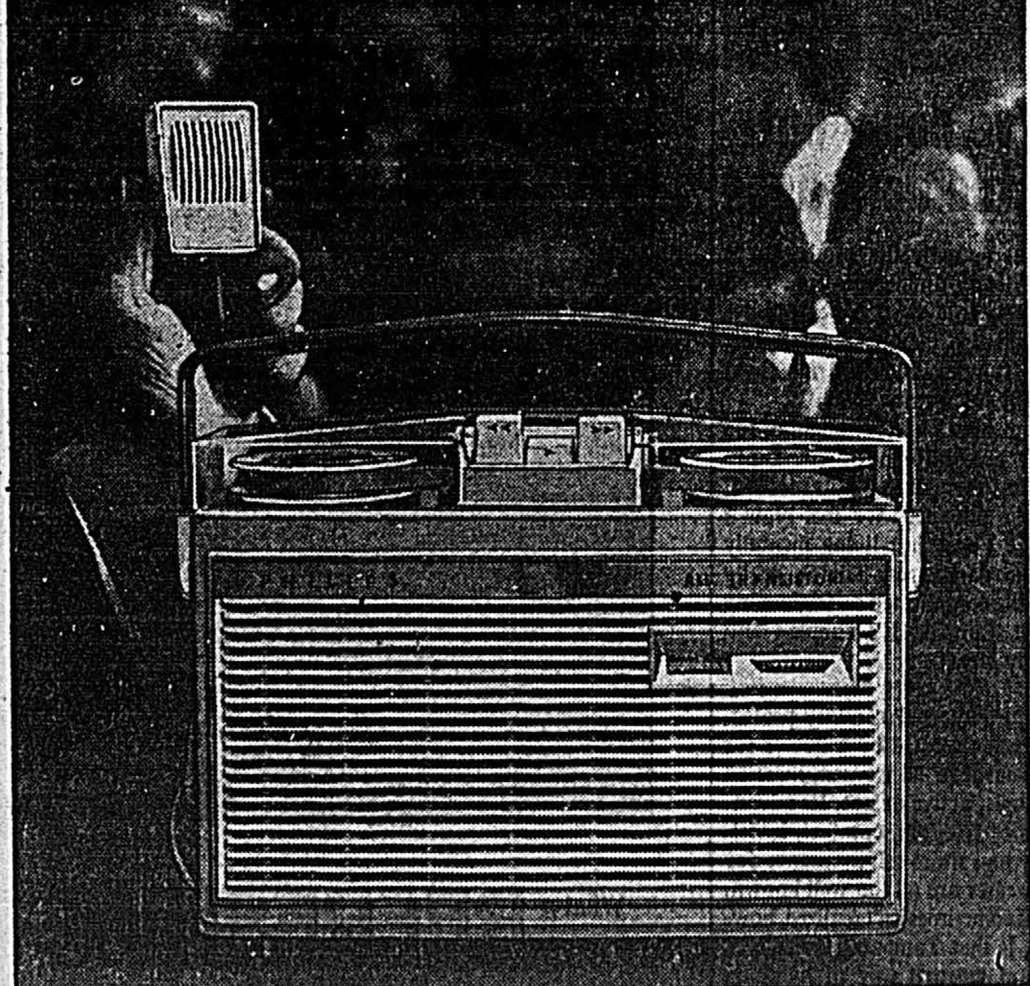
7.30 p.m. Sermon Subject:
"WHEN LIFE SEEMS HARDLY WORTH LIVING"

9.00 p.m. Fellowship Hours.

Week Nights: Young People's Union (18-25 yrs) - Friday 8.15 p.m.
Young Adults (25 and over) - Mondays 8.15 p.m.

D. VI. 9-1231.

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Take your Philips Continental '100 along to lecture or recreation rooms. Preserve sage words, mad moments or music. Perfect for parties or dances, it plays up to two hours of music on a single tape. Records and plays back

anywhere because it's transistorized and powered by ordinary flashlight batteries. Have a listen to this eight pound, Small Wonder with a Big Voice at your Philips Key dealer. It's all yours to enjoy for only \$149.00.

Wrestling Team Busily Preparing For Long Season Of Competition

Twice weekly, a hard-working group of athletes meet to pit their brains and brawn in a sport as old as mankind itself — wrestling. Ranging in every weight division from 123 pounds to the heavyweight, this squad is in preparation for the full slate of meets planned for the new year.

The novice championships held by McGill last year are scheduled for January along with a meet against the Central Y.M.C.A. con-

tingent. The mat maulers will meet Paul Smith College of Lake Placid, New York in a home-and-away series. The team will travel to Paul Smith on January 19 and will host them in the return match on February 2.

Intercollegiate Tourney

Two tournaments against Central Y.M.C.A. and St. Jean Baptiste will serve as warmups for the all important OQAA Intercollegiate tournament. The event which will be hosted at McGill and run off at the Currie gym, will take place February 22 and 23.

It is not too late to get in on the blood letting. Coach Alan Turnbull would be glad to see any experienced wrestlers or novices. The added manpower will serve as a larger pool from which Coach Turnbull will be able to draw his

team and will also improve practice sessions. "Even if you don't make the team, wrestling makes a man out of you," says the coach.

Amateur wrestling is one of the fastest growing sports in Canada, the United States and Western Europe. Administrators and physical educationists are aware of the great value offered by this body contact sport.

It has gone through every stage in the books. A form of vicious sport in ancient times, it is now a source of comedy and amusement in the professional ring. Wrestling is a sport in which the little man can excel. The nine different weight divisions run from 123 to 191 pounds and over.

Although run in relative obscurity in Canada, there is a large following in the United States. The largest crowd ever to witness a collegiate wrestling match in the United States met at Stillwater Oklahoma on January 14, 1961 when 8600 fans saw Oklahoma State University defeat the University of Oklahoma Sooners 27-7.

ALBERTA IV

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in the year 1959 8.2% of all persons convicted of indictable offenses in the province of Alberta were women — the highest proportion in Canada, except for British Columbia, where it is slightly higher (8.4%).



I've come out of the dark ages

It was actually the mother of a girl friend of mine who convinced me. She told me I'd be happier, more at ease, far more comfortable, with Tampax. She told me she'd used it for twenty years.

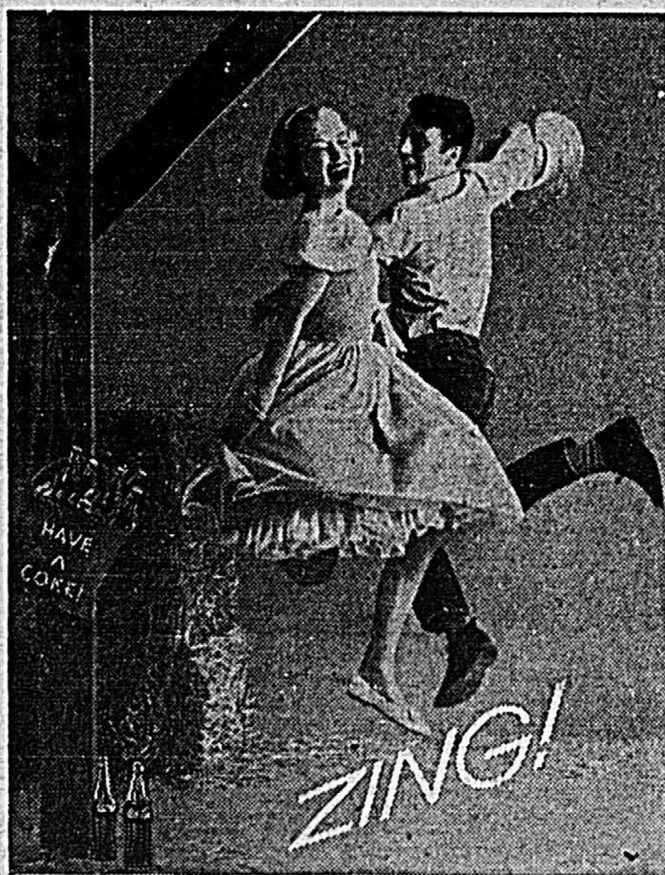
Somewhat I never thought of the older generation using it. I did think of Tampax as highly modern, far too advanced for me. Now I realize I was just living mentally in the dark ages. There's really nothing complicated or frightening about Tampax. It's simple—and simply great!

Tampax internal sanitary protection was invented by a doctor for the benefit of all women, married or single, active or not. Its advantages of freedom, comfort, invisibility and more self-assurance for the wearer are all too well known. What sometimes isn't realized, however, is that Tampax is actually a natural, normal way of handling time-of-the-month. Internal sanitary protection dates back to the days of the Romans!

If you have postponed trying Tampax, do discuss it with an older user. Her years of experience with the product will do much to overcome your hesitation. You really want to use Tampax "some day," don't you? Why not this month?

Canadian
TAMPAX Corporation Limited
Barrie, Ontario

Remember to come up to the Currie Gym tonight at 7 pm and tomorrow morning at 10 am to see the McGill aquabellies in their magnum swim meet against Western and Toronto. There will be contests in diving, speed swimming, and synchronized swimming.



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The Intramural Scene

by SHELDON PRICE

On Monday, the second phase of the Intramural Program for 1962-63 got underway with activities commencing in Ice Hockey, Floor Hockey, Volleyball, and Basketball. So far this year, the Program—under the direction of Howie Ryan, has been a tremendous success. The Championship in Track and Field was captured by the Faculty of Arts and Science. E. Baylin and P. Beck, exhibited some great running to lead their faculty to victory.

The Intramural Tennis Championship was won by Len McDougall. The Touch Football crown was snatched from the hands of the CLF's by the Grads, the Butyl Mercaptans. These sports have proved beyond any question that there is keen competition as well as an increasing avid interest in Intramural Sports. The sports begun this week will undoubtedly add to the popularity of the intramural activities.

Volleyball & Hockey Results

In Volleyball, Dents I setback the Slivics by winning the rubber match of a three-game series, 15-10. The Educators rolled over the hapless Engineers, the Dynamoes, 15-8, 15-5. The Bandits smeared Med 1 to the tune of 15-3, 15-8. The Shysters trimmed the Swivils two games to one. Med 1 "B" and Commerce defaulted their matches to the M'M's and Dents III respectively.

Two games were played in ice hockey. Medicine sparked by Mosley's two goals edged the Commencemen 4-2. Simon and Payne netted the goals for the losers. The newly-crowned Champs of the Football League, the Grads, gave indications that they will pose a formidable opposition to the Law team. They squeaked by the Arts and Science contingent 2-1. Hutchinson (who's he!) and Molson scored for the winners while Knight notched Arts' and Science's lone tally.

Basketball Squads Show Strength

Several games were played in basketball during the week. Med I led by Dutton's 16 points, whipped the Turkeys 34-22. The Psychos defeated the Seamen as Clark and Wheaton counted 12 and 18 points respectively. Dents III and IV trounced the Falcons 29-17, while the Polymorphs turned back the Shysters, 21-11. The games between the Educators and the Lightings, the Puritans and Architecture, and the Bankers and Science II, turned out to be slaughters. The Educators humiliated the Lightings, 60-14, as Abbot and Key, netted 25 and 14 points respectively; the Puritans walked over their opponents 38-11 as Jackson and Margolick played outstanding games; and the rampaging Bankers creamed Science II 59-9. Motherwell with 18 points and Silverton with 16 starred for the victors. The Pinboys won by default over Med I.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Don't forget CORONET your photographer

FOR SALE

TAIL FOR SALE! Old Furry Mongoose reasonable! Contact Mechanical Sciences 3, New Engineering Bldg.

WILLIAMSON DIAMONDS for sale. Reasonable. Contact Maths Physics III, Physical Sciences Centre.

RIDES WANTED

WANTED — Ride to Toronto, leaving Fri. Nov. 23, will share expenses — call Chris Bailey 288-0495.

LESSONS

TUTORING in mathematics at any level by recent graduate. Mr. Cohen 731-6259.

MISCELLANEOUS

A.S.U.S. will hang you or photo in the library if you win "The Contest". Entries to John of Tuck Shop. Prizes too.

PHONEYS or REALLYS will enjoy Gilles Vigneault's singing on Tuesday Nov 27 at Redpath Hall.

JOYCE, James will give traineeship in Dublin this summer. Must attend meeting in Antiquated Union on Mon. Nov. 26 at 1 pm. Yes I said yes yes yes.

CHAUCHER — Sloops to goon thyme pilgrimages and attend meetings Mon. Nov. 26 at 1 pm. The moote get a traineeship in Canterbury this summer.

DANCE MUSIC by The B.K. Orchestra RI 4-2042.

Figure Skating Club Calls For Members; Everyone Welcome

It is a common misconception among the student body that the McGill Figure Skating Club exists only to prepare for the Winter Carnival performance.

The Carnival performance is just one small part of the club's activities. Another misconception is that the Club opens its membership only to women — experienced women at that. But in fact, the Club extends its membership to everyone on campus, be they male or female, professional or beginner.

Also there are no fees to pay at any time and there is no such thing as "Compulsory practices." You come when you want to. Individual instruction is offered by a professional to anyone who requests it.

Ardent figure skaters should be pleased to know that this year the McGill Figure Skating Club will become a member of the Canadian Figure Skating Association; thus it will be possible to take the national tests through the McGill Club.

Four hours a week the Winter Stadium is used exclusively by the McGill Figure Skating Club: Tuesday 3-4, Thursday 2-3, and Saturday morning 10-12.

UNIVERSE RESTAURANT

10% DISCOUNT ON MEALS to McGill Students

FREE COFFEE

Breakfast — Dinner — Supper — Very reasonable prices

We feature Canadian cuisine with some Universal touch, espresso coffee.

2010 MOUNTAIN (corner Burnside) — Tel.: 288-2681

Pucksters Set For Opener Face Powerful Laval Six

by ENN RAUDSEPP

It doesn't often happen in the world of hockey, that a team takes its chances for a championship to the ice with them on their opening night. Yet such is the case tonight at 8 pm in the Winter Stadium when the Redmen play host to the visiting Rouge et Or of Laval University.

Bolstered by twelve returning veterans, the Quebec City pucksters are rated by many as the Goliaths of this year's OQAA League. It remains to be seen whether the Red and White crew are up to the task of being Davids.

Veterans Form Nucleus

Even though graduation, the scourge of all interscholastic sports, has taken a heavy toll of McGill players, enough veterans have returned to form a strong nucleus for the rebuilding job. Last year's team's top scorer, Larry Jones, is back with the booming shot so much feared by opposing goalers. He'll be in his familiar right wing slot alongside playmaker centre Dave Kerr, while John Gilfillan, a third year Redmen, skates the left side lanes.

Also back is rightwinger Dave Flam, a real hustler and hard skater, who is looking forward to his fourth season with the Redmen. On the left wing, hardworking Tom Bell is expected to bag a lion's share of goals with his accurate sniping. Centering this line is rookie Steve Molson, the captain and leading scorer of last year's Braves.

Last but not least is the Kid Line, composed entirely of rookies. Big Rick Moore, former high school star with LCC pivots the trio, while Andy Robertson, noted mainly for his penalty-killing ability, and Ron Doleman are the flankers.

In the defensive department, the return of G.B. Maughan and Bill McKellar ensures a solid barricade protecting the nets.

Rookie rearguards joining the team are Chris Bryant, Len McDougall and Doug Carr. Bryant played for the N.D.G. Juveniles last season and is a smart head-up puck carrier. McDougall, another former Brave, has the speed and manoeuvrability of a forward, but likes playing defense, where his playmaking ability stands in good stead. Carr, an "import" from Macdonald College is another rookie slated for lots of action.

Back between the pipes is third year veteran John Tennant, whose sparkling play has been the cause of several pro offers. Always a rough man to beat, Tennant is sure to give the other teams' snipers plenty of trouble.

Coach Burnett will be carrying two extras, Jean-Guy Labrie and Leon Abbott, whose all-around ability will provide bench strength.

Two of last year's players, defensive star Mike Richards and winger Collin Mosely are expected to join the squad after the Christmas vacation. By then, the pressures of postgraduate studies should have eased off, and with their return McGill's chances should improve immensely.



These three smiling gents are expected to be the big bombers in tonight's battle against Laval at 8 pm. Pictured left to right are linemates Larry Jones, Dave Kerr and John Gilfillan.

SEC vs Daily Postponed Again

The historic contest of strength between the procrastinators of the Council and the legions of the Fourth Estate has been postponed again until Friday, November 30 (one week from today). Responsible for the decision is the SEC coach, The Chief, who claims that his team couldn't possibly be in shape for a game on election day, Wednesday. He mumbled something about selling baseball bats.

Daily captain and guiding light, O. J. Oliver, when asked how he would spend election day, replied, "Heh, Heh!"

P. C. LANDRY, M.A., M.Sc.

PHYSICS

Several small tutorial groups are being formed in FRESHMAN PHYSICS.

Inquiries are invited during the day at VI 9-5903

ASIA WEEK

Tues. Nov. 27, 8:30 pm

MOYSE HALL

VARIETY SHOW—a display of songs & dances from Arabia, China, India, Israel, Japan & Pakistan

Wed. Nov. 28, 7:30 pm

PSCA

FASHION SHOW—Models from the Asian countries will present their National dress.

Tickets on sale at Union Box Office
Japanese Film "Ugitsu" will also be shown

Εστὶ Ἑλληνικὴ ἔρως
by Susie Scott

Last week I was a spectator at the game played on Forbes field between Sigma Chi and Phi Delta Theta. If the remaining games to be played are of this calibre, then the IFC should suspend all future football tournaments.

Forbes Field was under a three-inch layer of mud. The majority of the players were reticent about playing and their fears were justified as several sported deep cuts and bruises. Yesterday, in the game between Zeta Beta Tau, and Kappa Alpha, a player slipped in the mud and damaged his knee. Either the games should be scheduled earlier in the season, or not played at all, as these poor playing conditions lead to injuries.

The IFC should also improve on the officiating. In the Sig game, the referee was a Phi Delt. Several of the spectators were of the opinion that his rulings were biased towards his own house. It isn't fair to the teams involved or to the official, if he comes from one of the contesting houses. The IFC should take it upon itself to provide referees for the games and not leave it up to the individual fraternities. A team's morale is lowered when it feels it also has to play against the referee.

The only remaining undefeated houses are Psi U. Sammies, ZBT, Phi Eps, with the champion to be determined through an elimination process. Two teams play each other with the winners playing off for the title. The general consensus is the Psi U's, last year's champions, are still the class of the league and should retain the cup.

One should expect a high calibre of play in the final games, but with the field in such slippery conditions, the games should be low scoring affairs.

Last Week's Games

DKE 28, Zetas 6
ZBT 15, DU 0
KA 6, FIGI 0
PsiU 36, Theta Delt 0
AD 20, TEP 13
Phi Epps 21, Delta Sig 0
Zebes 6, KA 0
Phi Eps 2, Phi Delt 0

STUDENTS' SOCIETY MEETING

A meeting of the Students' Society of McGill University will be held in the Ballroom of the McGill Students' Union Tuesday, November 27 at 1 pm.

The meeting will hear and consider the proposed increase in Students' Society fees which has been necessitated by the increase in student activities, inflation and the New Students' Union.

Gordon L. Echenberg

President,

Students' Society of
McGill University

Redmen Select MVP Award Winners

by DAVE MCFARLANE

The McGill Redmen, hot on the heels of winning their second league championship in three years, yesterday released the names of the Redmen players who have been awarded individual team trophies. The players selected were Eric Walter, Dick Feidler, Don Taylor, and Brian Marshall.

Eric Walter, fleet halfback and league scoring champion with 48 points, was winner of the W.S. Lea Memorial Award as the team's most valuable player. Walter, in his second year with the big red team, starred all season long, both in rushing and in pass receiving. His explosive four touchdown spurge in McGill's 38-24 victory over the Queen's Golden Gaels was the impetus that started the Redmen on their successful title drive.

Tom Skypeck, winner of the Omega Trophy as the league's MVP was ineligible for the team MVP award.

On The Line

The Touchdown Trophy, emblematic of the team's most valuable lineman, was captured by giant 6'2", 220 pound tackle Dick Feidler. Feidler, who comes to McGill from Syracuse University, was used chiefly on defence. He saw limited action on the offensive wall. With his bone jarring tackles and uncanny ability of avoiding being blocked out of the play, Feidler made the going rough for opposing backfielders attempting to run through the middle of the line.

Two-way end and an alternate captain, Don Taylor, copped the Fred Wigle Memorial Trophy as the most sportsmanlike player. The Lachine High School product, completing his third year with Redmen, was selected for the College All Star Team in both 1960 and 1961, and is again in the running for an All Star berth this year.

The Pulling Guard

Brian Marshall, an offensive guard and a fine blocker, was chosen as the team's most improved player. He received the Lois Obeck Memorial Award. Marshall, in his second year with the Senior squad, is one of the league's most underrated linemen and was a most deserving recipient of the accolade.



ERIC WALTER



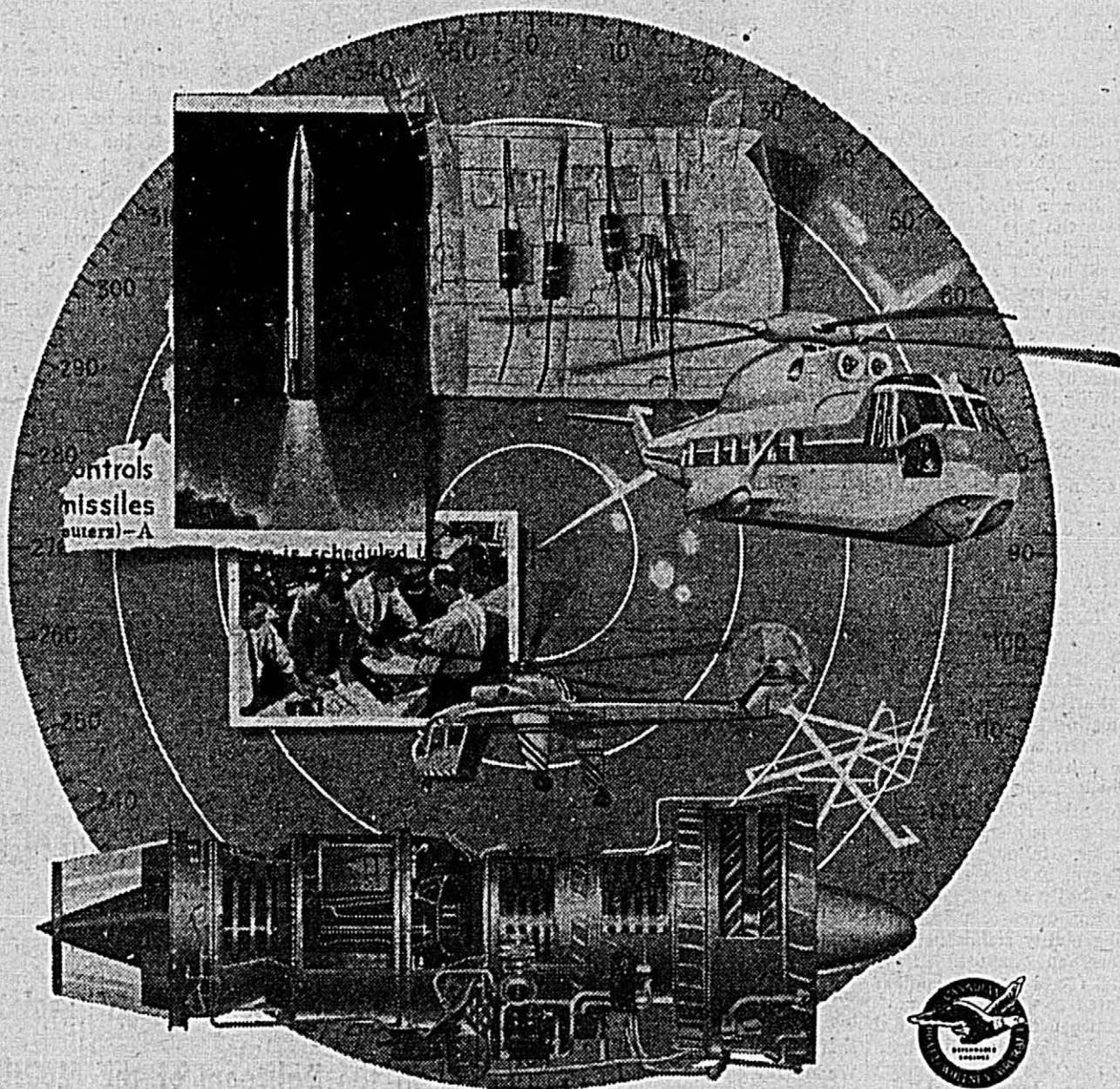
DICK FEIDLER



DON TAYLOR



BRIAN MARSHALL



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